Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,158—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Oct.	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 439 or Rs. 391	Rs. 743 or Rs. 391
To London by Sea	Rs. 583 or Rs. 527	Rs. 793 or Rs. 740

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Oct. 1910
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	A. Tait	29th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	A. Tait	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	23rd " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	575
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
a Kanzler	3,000	Stoffregen	11th October 1910.
a Sultan	2,881	Greiwe	25th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Mellow Street, Bombay, 1st September, 1910.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	7th Oct.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	10th "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	13th "	9 a.m.	via C. M.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSRAH (Weekly).

S. S. "KAZARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 13th Oct. calling (for mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 10th October calling at Karachi, Pasni, Nallor, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about the 8th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	3rd Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	19th Jan "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,683	Reboffat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,383	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. 1910.
Australien	6,365	X	4th Nov. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	*Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1910
D. Baldnino	4,580	D. Maganznio.	15th Nov. "
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Oct. 1910
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. "
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Dec. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Tons Leave Bombay about
S. S. Umsinga.....4,500 25th November, 1910.
Fare Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to :—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96
LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House.
Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownaggar.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khersey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

LIQUID LIPPS

is the name by which the Popular Pianos manufactured by RICHARD LIPP are known. In both Hemispheres—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Far East, the

LIQUID LIPPS

are known and appreciated. The Popularity of these Pianos is evidenced by testimonials from all parts of the globe testifying unanimously to their excellent qualities in detail.

LIQUID LIPPS

are the Pianos par excellence for India as they are built and warranted to stand the extremes of a tropical climate in that they have complete metal frames cast in one piece and yet maintain all that

LIQUIDNESS OF TONE

which is the outstanding feature of these celebrated and covetable Pianos combining as they also do the desirable musical quality of

LIQUID TOUCH

which is capable of the most exquisite expression and further they will stand absolutely in perfect tune to the recognised full musical pitch in any climate. The pitch known as

PHILHARMONIC

which is higher than the pitch at which most Pianos are tuned in India. The most moderate priced Piano ever offered in India.

SOL AGENT IN INDIA

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

THE following from the CUTTING PACKING Co., Californian Fruits in Syrup in 2½ lbs. tins, Extra quality, PEACHES, PEARS and APRICOTS, at Re. 1-4 per tin, and ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES, in 3 lbs. tins, at Re. 1-8 per tin.

Whole ASPERAGUS, 1st choice (PAUL ERASMI AND Co.), at Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 27.

Fruits in Syrup, Extra quality, in Bottles, at Re. 1-10 per Bottle, from the well known House of Messrs. DANDICOLLE AND GAUDIN, at Bordeaux.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION,
From
THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE

ENGLISH & ITALIAN PASTRY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

"ALL GOLD"

Californian New Season's Fruit Fresh consignment just arrived in large 2½ lb. tins.

Cases containing ... 6 LEMON CLING PEACHES. 6 APRICOTS. 5 BARTLETT PEARS. 3 ROYAL ANN CHERRIES. 3 GREENGAGE PLUMS. 1 BLACKBERRIES.

Rs. 22-8 per case... OR RE. 1 PER TIN. SELECTED.

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s s. "UJINA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 6th current, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a.m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October, 1910.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a public holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th October, 1910.

CENSUS—BLOCK, CIRCLE AND HOUSE NUMBERS are being painted on buildings for the ensuing Census. Householders and occupiers will please see that they are on no account obliterated.

P. R. CADELL, Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 6th October, 1910.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND,

FIRMS and individuals desiring to OCCUPY LAND at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green, for the Season 1910-11, are requested to make payment of the Season Ground Rent due on the Plots, by the 19th October, 1910. The rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office, at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 19th October, 1910, any Plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to applicants as they come forward.

J. A. CHERRY, Acting Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders,

Bombay, 3rd October, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil of BAI MONGIBAI, widow of Tha (kar) KHETSY FARMANAND, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, an estate holder, deceased.

(1) Tha (kar) RANCHORDAS THAKERSEY, (2) Tha (kar) NARANDAS PURSHOTAM, (3) Tha (kar) LAKHMIDAS RATTANSEY, all of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors and Trustees, named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased, above-named ... ... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar. The 1st day of October, 1910. Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Medicines and Sundries, Empty Packing Cases, Mutton Suet, Straw, covering and dammering and for the purchase of Castor and Groundnut Cake and unserviceable Packing Cases, Casks, Spirit Barrels, etc., will be received by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on the 3rd November, 1910.

Written application must be made for Tender and Schedule Forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15 Queen's Road, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved dining, drawing, office and bedroom and household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plate ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards, and dumbwaiters, handsome drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, artistic-made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes presses, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, dissection case, histology case, a set of one dozen tools for cops, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, rich curtains, rich engravings in frames, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging hall and wall lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one gentleman bicycle, Royal Swift, with Dunlop tyres, free wheels, two brakes, lamp, bell, pump, complete, etc., etc., the property of Officers' Mess, and Officers, 116th Mahratta.

The property of another gentleman:—

One handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels, glass fronted miniature brougham, in good condition, with a handsome strong bay arab horse, 14-2, and a set of harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 9th instant.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at "Mount House," Victoria Road, Byculla, next to Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, large dinning table and chairs, dinner wagons, teapoys, stands with shelves, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, flower ground carpets, one handsome sweet-toned cottage piano, Pacian and Dresden figures, rich ornaments, table hanging and hall lamps, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, leather lined sofas, cane furniture, writing tables, wall and table clocks, Satsoma and Imari vases, copper utensils, garden pots, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Bungalow at Doongarsey Road, Malabar Hill, known as Sheth Luckmidas Khimjee's bungalow.

Suit No. 238 of 1908.

Jamnavahoo, widow ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Jivavahoo, widow and others..... Defendants.

Suit No. 1011 of 1908. Rattonbai vs. Luxmivahoo.

Under instructions of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put for sale by Public Auction, at the premises the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari tenure land or ground containing by admeasurement three thousand and ninety-seven square yards or thereabouts together with all the messuages, tenements or bungalow and a large stable standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3145 and Street No. 4-5, Collector's Old No. 572, New No. D. 2718, Old Survey No. 21 and New Survey No. 1A7255, which premises are situate at and on the east side of the public street, called the Doongersey Road, at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gangadas, Vijbhukhan, on or towards the west by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the south by the charitable property (field) belonging to Sanny Brahmins, and on or towards the north by the property of Koja Mohamedbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, also open carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards, and dumbwaiters, handsome drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, artistic-made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top, octagon and round tables, office tables, utensil drawers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, rich curtains, rich engravings in frames, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of N. W. Kemp, Esqr., Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, and another.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Governor's Body Guard Quarters, Malabar Hill, near Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, book cases, ornaments, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, China vases, one sweet tone piano, hall and table lamps, rich carpets, cane furniture, office tables, copper utensils, copper boiler, one gentleman's quadrant bicycle, &c. &c. The property of Lieut. Col. H. P. Dimmock, M. D., I. M. S, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property on veiw 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VICTORIA EXTENSION ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property under instructions from Messrs. Byramji Herjibhoy Bhagwagar, Ardesir Munchergi Bhagwagar and Sorabji Jamsetji Soonawala, the executors of the will of the late Dhunjibhoy Herjibhoy Bhugwagar, deceased, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Alli Saheb, Kazi Hassam and Kazi Mahamed Kazi Alli Saheb and by virtue and exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage, dated 28th day of March, 1907, made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said deceased mortgagee of the other part.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Victoria Extension Road, Mazagon, in the City and registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1090 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Limji Dinshaw Panday, on or towards the South by a footpath and beyond it by the Victoria Extension Road aforesaid and on or towards the East and West by other portion of the property known as Nareiwady all which said premises above described are with other premises belonging to (Ratanjee Merwanji Nariolwalla), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2293, New No. 16383, Old Survey No. 690 and New Survey No. 3710 and are assessed in the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. Street No. 59, together with all the buildings and erections completed, and built by the said mortgagors upon the said piece of land and also the benefit of the Covenant for renewal in the lease recited in the said Indenture of mortgage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said Executors of the mortgagee at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1910.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Falkland Road, 6th Cross Lane or Kharwa Lane, near Grant Road.

(H. C. O. O. C. J.)

Suit No. 372 of 1908.

Burhan Miya Gulam Hoosein and others..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Abdol Rahim Shaikh Malang Karim and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver herein and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 7th day of July, 1910, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th October, 1910, at 5 p. m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fora land together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, Collector's New No. 14070, Old Survey No. 5, New Survey Nos. 5561-5563 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2256, Street No. 50, containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Kharwa Bhana Coover, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Haji Sulleman and on or towards the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY NEW FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, by order of the concerned handsome and latest designed teakwood and blackwood mahoganized furniture, such as single, double and zoonda mirror door almyrahs, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble and tiled top tables and teapoys, show cases, book cases, lady's and gent's writing tables, revolving book-stand, corner and side cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, book and bat-stands, cheval glasses, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, etc.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BAGS GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Coy., Ltd., Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 11th instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), in No. 14 Shed, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned, the following damaged bags of grain and flour—

52 bags grain and flour.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th day of October 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

The surplus stock of Messrs. Joosub Haji Jan Mahomed and Co., "Cheap Jack" of Esplanade Road, consisting of flannel, cashmere, mercerised, and serge suits, Oxford and zephyr shirts, dress shirts, collars, straw, sola and felt hats, tweed caps, flannel and silk dressing gowns, socks, remnants of woollen and cotton piece-goods, leather hand-bags, sticks, show cases, cupboards, tables, etc.

On account of the consignors, 50 casks, superior English glazed tiles for dado, toilet rooms, closets, etc., of different art colours.

On account of the concerned:
1 case 150 pieces white lawn.
1 case 62 pieces Dorias.
3 bales sh. clothings.
2 cases wall paper.
10 cases mineral water.
6 cases claret:—St. Julien, St. Estaphe, Chateau Lafite Beaune, and Medoc.
10 cases champagne.
3 cases french butter.
3 sh. English watches by Dent and French, gold, open face and hunting.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1910.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.]

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Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT-TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

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Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

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CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Nowera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEBOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager

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BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI

DAILY MARKET REPORT..

LONDON, October 5.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 80 1-4—1-16
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97 1-4+1-4
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 93 1-2+1-4
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 62 3-4 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ... ... 24 7-8+1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 15-16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Firm on Eastern buying, no sellers.

Silver in New York ... ... 53 7-8+1-3
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-24 1-2+1 1-2
Do do Berlin ... 20-35 1-2 unchgd
Do do New York ... 4-86 1-2—1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...4 p.c. since 26-8-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 3 3-4 unchgd
Do Fine Trade bills 3 months. 4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months. 4 1-4 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ... 2 7-4 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 2 1-2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 unchgd
Amount Withdrawn from Bank of England ... ... 2,00,000 for Egypt.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1 3 15-16 unchgd

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 4,00,000,

Rs. 22,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 5,30,000 " to Bombay
" 4,00,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 31,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16'06.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 4,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" ... " to Bombay.
" 3,60,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 8,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Madras at Is. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Madras, 16'09.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 45,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at Is. 4 3-32d.

MANCHESTER, October 5.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—		Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	...	Quiet.
Total Day's sales at Liverpool	...	6,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp		300
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	...	50
Do. Day's Imports	...	17,000
Mid Americans	...	7-76+11
Egyptian F. G. F.	...	11 12-16—1-13

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7-45	7-42	7-42	7-42	7-44
Mid Uplands	+1	+2	+3	+1	+2
G. O. C.					
Liverpool	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	M.-J.	
	7-46	7-43	7-47	7-46	
	+1	+1	+1	+1	

Grey Shirtings, 41-42 in. 38 yds 16 by 15 at 8-4
Do. 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds. 9 lbs. at 8-9
White Shirtings 40-41 in. 40 yds 18 square at 10 4 1-2
Do. Nainsooks 43 in. 19 yds. 22 by 21 at 6-6

NEW YORK, October 5.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	51,000
Do. Last year	...	74,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	5,000
Do. Exports to Continent	... ...	15,000
Spot Cotton	...	14·10 unchgd
Futures at New York Dec.	14·04— 9	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do do Mar.	14·26— 7	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	13 3-4 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Dec.	...	13·92— 9
Do. at New Orleans Mar.	...	14·24—10
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.		

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 36
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian... ... 38 1-2—Oct.—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 47
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 78 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 73
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 13 1 1-2
Months of Shipment.—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...5-10—Value.—Quieter.

METAL.

Copper Brazilers... ... ... £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... £.

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Cana ... 2-3

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 39
Do Mutton Tallow ... 41-9
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Firm.

ARRIVAL.

"Lady Carrington."

BOMBAY, October 6.

EXCHANGE.

The market was firm and opened at T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d., demand 1s. 4 3-32d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 5-16d.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 4 2-32d.
T. T. Forward	...	1s. 4 3-32d. Nov.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s "	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
" 6 m/s Ready	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Francs 3 m/s "	...	171
Marks 3 m/s "	...	139
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	132 1-2
" Shanghai	...	130 1-2
" Japan	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 93-13 ready and Rs. 93-11 forward; later on it declined to Rs. 93-11 ready and Rs. 93-9 forward and has closed at Rs. 93-12 ready and Rs. 93-10 forward.

BULLION.

Silver in London closed 1s. 16d. up and New York advanced by 1-8. The tone of the market is reported firm.

Locally the silver market opened firm. London telegrams reported "demand from India and no sellers," lence the demand originated from the Bull Speculators and the Bears tried to cover their sales. Seeing rates are advancing the market opened at Rs. 72 11-0, advanced by three annas and closed at Rs. 72-14-0. The demand for ready was good and prices advanced by two annas.

The Gold market remained quiet but steady with a moderate demand. Shield sovereigns were in nominal demand and prices declined by an anna.

We quote:—

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett		23	9	0
97 touch Chintu		23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch		24	0	0
National Bank		24	1	0
Chartered Bank		24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield		15	2	6
Do. Dragon		15	0	0
Australian		24	0	0
English Gold		23	15	6
Native Bullion		24	0	0
Indian Specie Bank		24	0	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	14	0
117 Penny Ready	72	12	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	14	0
Second do	73	0	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Firm. London prices were 1 up, and demand from the firms seemed good, but dealers being firm bales were not effected and prices for ready and forward advanced by two annas.

Rapeseed—Quiet. London prices were 6d. up, but locally there being up-country sellers prices fluctuated a little.

Wheat :—Steady. London prices were 3d. up which had no effect on this side and prices remained unchanged.

Castorseed :—Steady. Demand moderate.

Cottonseed :—Steady. There being no demand from London very little business is passing and prices are well maintained.

Mowraseed :—Steady.

Description.	Rate.		
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13	6	0
Linseed, Small	" 13	4	0
Linseed, Brown	" 13	8	0

RAPESEED—

Brown Delhi	" 6	8	0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6	6	0
Yellow do.	" 7	12	0
Do. Gujarat	" 7	12	0
Brown Katni	" 7	8	0
Poppyseed	" 10	4	0
Castorseed	" 41	0	0

WHEAT—

Pissi	"	33 to 35
Hard Red	"	31 to 32

GINGELLYSEED—

Yellow Hinganghat	"	54 to 55
Rai Khandesh	"	70 to 80
Mowrascod	"	7 12 0
Groundnuts	"	44 0 0
Cottonseed	—	25 to 27
Maize	"	19 to 20
Wheat Yellow	"	40 to 42
Khandwa	"	40 to 45
Bajara	"	37 to 39
Joowar	"	21 to 22
Gram	"	22 to 23
Minbara	"	54 to 56
Brown Jubbulpore	"	49 to 50
Brown Meggi	"	49 to 50
Kabra	"	54 to 55
Black Kutni	"	46 to 47
Myrabollams	"	19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 5th October 1910 :—

Wheat	15,157 cwts
Linseed	1,537 "
Rapeseed	6,046 "
Gingellyseed	2,488 "
Poppyseed	332 "
Groundnuts...	881 "
Castorseed	3,202 "
Rice...	962 "
Myrabollams	2,830 "
Cottonseed	1,681 "
Mowrasseed	211 "
Gram	3,510 "
Joowar	1,597 "
Maize	4 "

BANKS.

Bombay	...	1,542 1-2
India	...	64 1-2
Indian Specie..	...	53
Bank of Bengal	...	1,530

MILLS.

David	...	386 1-4
Manockji Petit	...	2,797 1-2

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	152 1-2
New Berar	...	590
New Mofussil	...	900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E., S & T. C. Ordinary ...		110
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...		166
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...		272 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,115
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...		16

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej		610
Tapti Valley		480

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points up, New York was unchanged and futures were 7 to 9 down. Prices of ready lots declined by Rs. 2 and demand both from exporters and mills was moderate. The opener advised 6 to 7 points down. The tone of the market for New Crop was easier and demand being poor prices for new Crop declined. The rate for New Broach opened at Rs. 302, but in absence of demand it declined to Rs. 301.

200	E Spinner & Co	.. Bengal	...256 Dec
400	Khatav Mill	...Wadhwan	...298-299
200	do	...Morbi	... 293
500	Currimbhoy	...Wadhwan	... 300
300	Morarji Mill	... do	... 300
400	Volkart Bros	...Bengal	... 252
200	Assur Mills	...Karanja	... 262
100	A Binschosk & Co	...Purbhani	... 260
87	China m	...Mathra	...268 Nov
51	do	...Bengal	...270 Nov
100	E D Sassoon & Co	...Akola	... 235
100	W Wolf & Sons	...Sawjin	... 310
100	Volkart Bros	...Bagalkot	... 305

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	268
" F Good	...	258
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	280
" F Good	...	270
Sind Punjab Fine	...	280
" F Good	...	270
Khandesh Fine	...	278
" F Good	...	268
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	287
" F Good	...	277
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	286
" F Good	...	276
Amraoti Fine	...	286
" F Good	...	276
Veolmal Fine	...	285
" F Good	...	285
Nagpore	...	287
" F Good	...	287
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	291
" F Good	...	291
Methia Fine	...	278
" F Good	...	268
Broach Gin Fine	...	315
" F Good	...	303
Sawginned Good	...	312
Westerns H. G.	...	302
Do M G	...	308
Broach Good FUTURES	...	301
Bengal F G	...	320

The following are the receipts of Cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 5th October, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	..... "
Central India...	..... "
Barsi and Nagur	..... "
Berar	2 "
Central Provinces	..... "
Comras...	3 "
Dholera	..... "
Broach...	..... "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	962 "
Westerns	..... "
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	138 "
Bengal Rajputana	43 "
Sind	..... "
Persian	..... "
American	..... "
Other Sorts	..... "
Total...	1,195 "

LIVERPOOL, October 6.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	...	3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	...	...	7-39—8
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	7-35—7
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	7-33—8
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	7-36—6
Feb.-Mar.	...	...	7-38—6
Mar.-Apl.	...	...	7-46—6
Apl.-May	...	...	7-40—6
May-June	...	...	7-41—6
June-July	...	...	7-28—6

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4 x 4	... ...	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 53 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	... ...	21 28 35 42 49 56	" 44 14 a " 45 0 b " 44 10 c
Tin Ingots	... ...	...	" 42 12
Spelter	S M ... M M ... J ... G ...	...	to 44 0 " 13 8
Georgshutte	...	...	" 22 0
Copper Ingots	K S ...	...	" 47 13
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.	lbs. 14, 16 10-12		" 48 0
	10-12 14-16		48 0

a Rex b Eng c Cruesur

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, October 5.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin, Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57 Packages		4,40,895	21,178
1 Box		22,500	.....

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Govt. of India Rs,	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57 Packages		4,944	.....
1 Bundle		1,500	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Sundry Importers ...	Firoozi	Jeddah
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Dwarka	Bushire
Cawasji Dinsha & Bros ...	Firoozi	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 4th Oct. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	13	14,811
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	28	33,696

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, from the Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations in connection with his recent enquiry regarding the stocks of Cotton held by Indian Mills on the 15th August :—

4,158,942 Spindles replied from India. Consumption of American Cotton 7,147 bales—Indian Cotton 1,489,339 bales—Egyptian Cotton 2,108 bales—Sundry Cotton 75 bales. 119,473,025 Spindles replied from whole world. Consumption of American Cotton 11,145,178 bales—Indian Cotton 3,683,912 bales—Egyptian Cotton 639,596 bales—Sundry Cotton 1,561,825 bales. Stocks in India of American Cotton 1,734 bales—Indian Cotton 356,303 bales—Egyptian Cotton 2,753 bales—Sundry Cotton 26 bales. Stocks in the World of American Cotton 1,123,826 bales—Indian Cotton 995,892 bales—Egyptian Cotton 111,718 bales—Sundry Cotton 292,350 bales.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 6.

The Freight Market is quiet with very little business passing for ready and near positions The amount of tonnage available is practically nil. The shippers are disinclined to pay for forward positions rates asked by the liners and owners. Lack of life in home markets is the depressing factor. Engagements: Wilson Line, 500 tons, November, 16s. 6d. for Hull; Hansa Line, 1,350 tons, November, 750 tons, December 1,000 tons, January, at 16s 6d. each, for Hamburg; Graham and Co., 1,325 tons, November, 100 tons, December and 100 tons, January, at 16s., for Antwerp,

Piece-goods market during the week has been very quiet. Owing to Mahomedan holidays up-country markets have sent no enquiry for packages. Retail sales also are poor. The prices are steady and stocks low. Manchester quotations are high and manufacturers cannot give shipment earlier than January next. It is feared, the continuance of the strike in Manchester may further remove shipment. Very little forward business was done as dealers do not offer workable prices, expecting that cost of raw material will shortly decline. This hesitation has more or less existed during the greater part of the year, but it cannot be said to have helped the purchasers to get their goods any cheaper. On the contrary, high prices had to be paid in all instances to place orders. This hand-to-mouth trading as a supposed corrective against higher prices, has, therefore, not achieved the object intended, but on the contrary leaves the present and future wants of trade in uncertainty and jeopardy.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th October 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	Nil	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	6	11	15	3	24
Suez	6	13	10	1	48

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, without additional charge (20-6-09).
Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).
Bhamo route to China interrupted between Shashi Hankow (20-9-10.)
Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line interrupted beyond Borasjoon (5-10-10).

THE *Koelnische Zeitung* publishes the following telegram from Addis Abeba :—"The German Government have now acceded to the request, which it previously declined, to allow a German officer to define the boundary of Italian Somaliland."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORETON—September 29, at Simla, the wife of Percy Moreton, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—September 25, at Naini Tal, John Johnson of Allahabad, aged 70 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer, "Egypt," expected 6 a.m.
Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m., Ladies 9 to 10 a. m., Evening 6 to 8, Night 9-30 to 11-30

Maxim : "It's easier to pay compliments than bills."—Chicago News.

ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Arabia," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Colombo Marn" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 8 a.m. the same day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Bhiva Baloo, (18) a Hindu, was going along Mazagon Road on Wednesday evening when he was knocked down and run over by a hack victoria. He was very badly injured and was removed to the hospital where he succumbed to the injuries.

IMPORTED CASES OF JIGGER.—Steamer "Omlazi" arrived from Durban in Bombay harbour yesterday, with 42 passengers. Two of them (Natives) were found suffering from jigger and were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

MEETING OF MOTOR CYCLISTS.—At the request of Mr. Duff Blair, a meeting of several motor-cyclists was held on Thursday afternoon at Mr. Blair's Bungalow at Middle Colaba, Mr. Banker presiding. It was decided to start a club under the name of the Bombay Motor Cycling Club. A Committee of three with power to add to their number and Mr. Blair as secretary was appointed. A vote of thanks to Mr. Blair and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday, the 9th instant, the Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will discourse on "Wordworth's Prelude." The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. K. Dubash.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regt. the Band will render the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, B.M., this evening:—

March	Entry of the Gladiators — Fucik
Overture	Dame Valentino — Supps
Three Dances from Neli Gywa	German
Ballet Music	William Tell — Rossini
Valse	Schatz — Stevens
Selection	The Geisha — Jones
Idyll	Blumengeflustor — Blon

THE CHESHIRES' GOAL-KEEPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Private Eyres is shortly going home, I desire on his behalf and also on that of the Regiment, to publicly acknowledge with gratitude the generosity shown him by the public of Bombay as well as the kindly assistance given by the Press.

What has been done will not be readily forgotten by the Regiment and will help to cement the good feeling already existing from the previous occasions in which the Regiment has been quartered in Bombay.

The money is being invested for Private Eyres' benefit and he is going to assist his father in the care of a machine employed in connection with a corn-mill.—Yours, etc.,

WALTER R. CLIFFORD, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd. Batln, Cheshire Regt.

Oct. 4.

HONOUR FOR RAI BAHADUR GUPTE.

THE only recipient who has got the honour of a Rai Bahadurship in the recent list instead of the Rao Bahadurship usual in the Western Presidency, and who has henceforward to be addressed in the Northern India style of dividing the honour into two parts "Rai" and "Bahadur," to turn one into an affix and the other into a suffix, is our citizen "Rai B. A. Gupte, Bahadur" who has been working in the Home Department of the Government of India as Assistant Director of Ethnography for India. He is the first Prabhu invested with this honour within the walls of the metropolis of India.

Presenting the sanad the Commissioner of the Presidency Division of Bengal said :—Rai B. A. Gupte, Bahadur,—You were appointed as Assistant to Sir James Campbell in the preparation of the Bombay Gazetteer as far back as in 1878 and were in charge of the Bombay Section of the International Exhibition in Calcutta in 1883-84. Afterwards you were deputed to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London by Government in 1886, where you worked as Sub-Editor of the Journal of Indian Arts. On return you were appointed to be Curator of the Government Central Book Depot at Bombay and afterwards served at Indore as Deputy Minister and Member of Council of that State. You were then engaged first by the Government of Bombay and then by the Government of India as Assistant Director of the Ethnographic Survey of India. On this work you travelled all over India. You are still an Honorary Assistant Director of that Survey and are also the Assistant Secretary of the Victoria Memorial Trustees and Curator of their Collection. Truly you have lived a life of more than common interest and while you are to be envied on this account, you are to be congratulated that the literary and scientific work done by you has met with the reward that you have so well deserved.

A NEW Naini Tal Yacht Club has been formed, and a one-design racing yacht of 23 feet L. O. A., specially adapted for racing on the Lake, is about to be introduced from England, The designs have been entrusted to the famous Linton Hops, and it is hoped that yachtsmen throughout India will offer suggestions and make enquiries from the Committee. As the new class says the "Pioneer" is limited for the present to ten yachts, and as some are already disposed of, gentlemen who contemplate building should lose no time in getting their names booked provisionally.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance-Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

HIGH COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN.

Sentence Enhanced by High Court.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar disposed of the appeal made by the Government of Central Provinces from a decision of Mr. A. R. Mathias, District Magistrate of Bhandara in Central Provinces, who convicted Walter Herbert Price of voluntarily causing hurt and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. G. G. Malgonkar appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case the accused is a loading foreman of the Central India Mines, aged about 32 years. On the 14th of April last the accused's dog was bitten by a pariah. Accused went to shoot it but failed. He returned and found his servants dressing his dog's wounds. He was very angry about his dog having been bitten and struck his servants. Tumbi, aged about 12 years, tried to run away, but the accused cuffed him and gave him a kick. The boy ran away for a few yards when he stumbled and fell. He was carried to the bungalow where he vomitted and died in an hour. The accused telephoned to the police and the doctor. The police appeared to have taken no action till the 22nd of April. The body was then exhumed and examined by the Civil Surgeon, but as the body was in an advanced state of decomposition it was impossible to say what the cause of death had been. The Magistrate said that on the evidence it appeared to him possible that the cause of death had been something other than the undoubted assault committed by the accused. It was probably due to the rupture of the spleen as the boy was kicked on the side.

In view of the opinion, expressed by the Government Advocate, Central Provinces, and as the punishment for the offence committed was in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner unduly light, it had been decided by the Administration to file an application for revision to the Bombay High Court for enhancement of the sentence.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment said that the only question they had to deal with was the question of the sentence. This was an offence of simple hurt under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. The injury was inflicted by a European on a small helpless Hindu boy in the prime of his life who, so far as the court endeavoured to find, had offered no provocation whatever. Their lordships thought that they should impose the heaviest sentence which the section allowed. Their Lordships, accordingly, reversed the sentence passed by the Lower Court and substituted for it a sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

Application for Receiver Refused.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. W. G. J. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, moved for the appointment of a receiver and an interim injunction restraining the defendants from dealing with the property in the suit brought by Karsondas Tejpal against his brothers Vallabhdas Tejpal and another for the partition of his father's estate.

Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Bahadurji appeared to show cause against the notice of motion on behalf of the defendants.

From the affidavits filed by the parties it appeared that one Tejpal Godoo died in August 1906 leaving considerable immoveable and moveable properties. The plaintiff filed this suit for partition contending that the property left by his father was joint ancestral property.

The defence was that the property was self-acquired and the deceased had power to dispose of it and he had done so by a testamentary writing for the probate of which the first defendant had applied and no caveat had yet been filed.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel, his Lordship, in discharging the notice observed that no case had been made for a receiver or for granting an injunction. His Lordship accordingly discharged the notice with all costs including costs reserved.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE EX-PARTE DECREE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked for a rule nisi to set aside an ex-parte decree in the suit brought by Narsey Visram against Nusserwanji Brothers.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that this was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover the price of goods consigned by him to the defendants. The defendants had made a counter-claim. When the case was called on for hearing the plaintiff was absent and an ex-parte decree was passed against him. Mr. Talyarkhan said that his client had gone upcountry for some business and could not attend in time.

His Lordship granted a rule.

MR. BANAJI WELCOMED AT THE BAR.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Limji N. Banaji, late Protonotary of the Bombay High Court, appeared in a consent matter.

Mr. Justice Beaman, on that occasion, welcomed him at the Bar and said His Lordship was very glad to see him there.

Mr. Limji thanked his Lordship for the kindness shown to him.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT IN THE BARRACKS.

YESTERDAY in the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. Campbell, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Vaman Savalia, a cleansing boy in the Barracks at Colaba, with the theft of a blanket belonging to Private Nolan, of the 1st Warwickshire Regiment. The blanket was placed on Nolan's bed at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening and it was missid about 11-30 p. m. The accused was arrested by Sergt. Morgan because he was found with the blanket leaving the Barracks.

The accused said that it was given him by Private Smith to take it to the Telegraph Office where he was on duty that night.

The case was adjourned to enable the accused to call Private Smith as a witness.

POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Madun Sodaji, a policeman in the same force, with the theft of a watch the property of Dulabh, a Hindu lad.

The complainant was that on Wednesday night the boy was crossing the railway line near the Bandstand when the accused who was on duty at the wicket called him and induced him to go with him to the chowki. He then took away his watch. The boy complained to his father who went to the accused and demanded the watch, but he would not give it. At last a policeman was called and a complaint was made. The accused denied the charge, but his Worship convicted him upon the evidence, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Testamentary Suit.

14-10 Unwalla and P Muncherji Rustomji Vagifdar vs Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Brt and others Wadia G and Co

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

151-09 Pestonji R K and Co Ambalal Prajivandas and another vs Bai Tehmina widow and others Shroff D and D Jehangir M and S.

625-02 Tyabji D and So The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Haridas Purshotam H D and Co

945-09 Dikshit D and S Onkar Ramparatab and others vs Lalbehari Ravinarayen and others Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

782-10 Thakerdas and Co Edulji Manekji Sacklat

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson...Marine Survey of India...R I M
I M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mills.....R I M
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr G H S Latouche...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 6.

Balimba	1607	Butler	M M & Co
Banca	3794	Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Bassano	2762	Boxhall	James Finlay & Co
Birmingham	2612	Carter	
Barque Brilliant	3609	Morrison	Standard Oil & Co
Caithness	2222	Proctor	W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay	1653	Leslie	James Finlay & Co
Humayun	2154	Molony	B & P S N Co
Hilfera	2776	Williams	W & A Graham & Co
Hydra	831	Khasbora	F F Campbell & Co
Madura	1473	Bamber	M M & Co
	30 9		W & A Graham & Co
Nuddea	1944	Logan	M M & Co
Rajmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk	2349	Erland	Cory Brothers & Co
Safi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Ujina	3426	Hill	M M & Co
Unkai	1153	Brett	W & A Graham & Co
Virawa	2176	Bennett	M M & Co
Visigoth	2613	Rule	T Morrison & Co
Worcester	2376	Wickham	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delia	4780	Snow	Stream	8 10...	P & O S N & Co
B Sandon Hall	3293	Haddy	Calcutta	10 10 ..	Killick Nixon & Co
C&B Arcadia	3514	Barcham	Shanghai	12 10	P & O S N Co
D&R Islami	1605	Green	Jeddah	7 10...	B & P S N & Co
G Fircai	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	10 10...	B & P S N & Co
K Khasrou	2410	Hannah	Repairing	...	B & P S N & Co
L Shah Jehan	2566	Born	Stream	6 10...	B & H S N & Co
N Kanzler	1865	Schutt	Durban	11 10	A Strandis & Co
O Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	Darussalam	8 10...	B & P S N & Co
Q Badrie	1613	Jones	Jeddah	12 10...	G Jeewanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shah Ameer	1922	Halse	Mauritius	8 10...	B & H S N & Co
2 Circassia	4826	Osborne	Liverpool	15-10	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682	Kanchini	Genoa	15-10	N S Maritimmi
4 Candidate	3826	Booth	Antwerp	8 10...	Killick Nixon & Co
5 Colombo Maru	2920	Combs	Kobe	7 10...	N Y Kaisha
6 Marea	4437	Adams	Dunkirk	8 10...	K Nixon & Co
9 Querimba	4937	Smith	Java	11 10 M M & Co	
10-11 Knight of the Thistle	4286	Brown	Dunkirk 12 10...	Killick Nixon & Co	
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	8 10...	P & O S N Co

M W D D

Satrunji	547	Esmail	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Ishasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	7 10...M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Gu'f Port	6 10... Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
t Rabattino	Lingi	Genoa, Sept 18
Bassano	Boxhall	Middlesbro ugh Aug. 15
Ujina	Hill	Sourabaya, Sept 4
Homayun	Molony	Jeddah, Sept 26

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Warturm	Schmidt	Hamburg
Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf
Harpagus	Johnson	Antwerp

The following vessel obtain his port clearance on Thursday :—

Steamer Islami, Green, Jeddah.

The following vessel began to load on Thursday :—

Steamer Kanzler, for Zanzibar.
" Hydra, for Bangkok.
" Ujina, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 5th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Karachi, arrived at Liverpool on 4th instant. Also the same Company's steamer City of Calcutta, passed Suez Canal to-day and is expected to arrive here in the morning the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 3rd instast, and is due here on the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—140 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros : 238 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 31 bales wool, M Balia ; 67 bales wool, G Goomanmal ; 296 bales wool, D Codenmul.

FOR LONDON.

Aarabia s—6 cases ganji, E Sultanally ; 2 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 1,075 cwt myrabolams, T Memraz.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—75 casks skins, Enrico N Steib.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—500 cwt castorseed ; 3,500 cwt rapeseed and 4,160 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 341 cwt cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—170 bales cotton, M Jaithabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Candidate s—200 bales cotton, M Rajvram and Co ; 80 bales cottonfly C Peraj and Co ; 2,520 cwt myrabolams, W Bechar : 200 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 2,000 cwt wheat and 4,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight of the Thistle s—7,000 cwt poppyseed, and 2,500 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 12,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

Marea s—2,002 cwt poppyseed, S Cooverji and Co; 6,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Knight of the Thistle s—2,002 cwt linseed, M Vaishnas; 2012 cwt castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co; 950 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwt castorseed, Volkert Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—250 bales twist, M B Kaisha.
Arcadia s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

THE match industry in China is developing wonderfully, and it is only a question of time, says "Capital and Commerce," of Shanghai, according to competent authorities, when the sale of Japanese matches in China will be entirely stopped. The manufacture has not reached the stage of advancement of that of Japan, but the existing factories supply to the districts round about them and do not have to pay import duty. Hankow, Pekin, Mientsin, Mukden, and Tayuanfa in Shanhsi have each one large match factory.

DR. SCHORMAN, the eminent Orientalist, Scholar and Director of Oriental languages in the University of Munich, has been deputed by the German Government to make a tour of India, and make collections of ancient idols, bronze and copper articles, images and specimens of Hindu architecture for the National Museum at Munich. Dr. and Mrs. Schorman will arrive at Madras at the end of the month from Colombo.

BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.

FLATS,
From Rs. 40.

OFFICES,
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From Rs. 100.

GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2 " "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2 " "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2 " "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2 " "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0 per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulant. Per bottle, Re. 1.

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A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
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WHOLESALE AGENTS :
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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 7th October, 1910.

SERIOUS CRIME IN BURMA.

THE pacification of Burma was supposed to have been accomplished years ago and dacoities to have become a negligeble quantity. But that much remains to be achieved is shown in the newly issued police report. In the past year, though there was a large decrease in the number of ordinary thefts, a slight improvement in the number of cattle thefts and some diminution of robberies and dacoities, yet there were unsatisfactory features, which the Lieutenant-Governor cannot overlook. Many of the dacoities which occurred were of a serious nature, in which firearms were used ; there was a substantial increase in the number of murders, attempts to murder and culpable homicides, and a considerable portion of the Pegu division, more especially the Tharrawaddy district, was the scene of a remarkable wave of serious crime for which no adequate explanation is to be gathered from the reports. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the explanation is not to be found in any want of zeal on the part of the local officers, to whom he believes that no blame can properly be imputed. In the Prome district the Superintendent and his officers were conspicuously successful in surprising dacoits *flagrante delicto* and so breaking up armed gangs of criminals. The well-known means which the law in Burma affords for the suppression of organised crimes, must continue to be used and will doubtless prove successful as on past occasions. But the prevention of ordinary murders, which are generally unpremeditated, is admittedly a more difficult matter. With regard to these it is felt by His Honour that if the prevailing habit among young Burmans of carrying large clasp-knives could be stopped, murders would at once become far less frequent. Legislation has now been undertaken to check the carrying of clasp-knives and other deadly weapons in the streets of Rangoon, and the Lieutenant-Governor has undertaken to coincide the question of adopting similar measures for the province as a whole. As regards the use of fire-arms in dacoities, the need of constant vigilance is urged for the discovery of concealed arms and the rigorous enforcement of the Arms Act. Kidnapping of human beings and holding them to ransom, is not infrequently resorted to in some districts, the victims being sometimes invaded in the event of the failure of the offenders to procure a ransom. This form of crime has assumed serious proportions in the Pegu division and the Lieutenant-Governor admonishes Magistrates and District Judges as to the necessity for passing sentences which shall act as an effective deterrent.

Some of the dacoities reported recall the past experiences of Kathiawar and the exploits of Tantia Bhil in the Central Provinces. In one, at Pogaung, a gang looted the village, with the police patel watching from the other side of the river and unable to cross. At Pyangyidat an armed band rushed the headman's house and after securing 1,650 rupees, set fire to some thatch which resulted in the destruction of three houses. At Nyaungbingon, as somewhat seldom happens, the tables were turned on the dacoits. In response to a shot the police patrol fired into the gang killing three, wounding two and subsequently capturing six. In an encounter at Aleywa, Nga Pu, a notorious dacoit leader, was wounded as was afterwards found dead near his village and by his death it is felt that a criminal of the most dangerous sort was got rid of. He was in possession of two guns and lived the life of an out-law with profit to himself for a long time, being believed to be responsible for many dacoities in Prome, Toungoo, Yamethin and Pegu districts. In Henzada a dacoit leader cut through a police cordon, severely wounding a Circle Inspector and Head Constable. He was hit in the leg by a bullet however and handed over to the police ; but such are the uncertainties of the law, that although he was a notorious character, he was acquitted. The Police, however, are so sure of their man that they have appealed against the acquittal. At Moubin a gang was found to be in possession of a Lee-Metford rifle, stolen from the Upper Burma Volunter Rifles which, with many rounds of ammunition, they had used against the establishment of a money-lender from whom they took close on four thousand rupees. Similar amounts were taken at Wegyi and Shanzu. In four important cases the villagers offered no resistance and were fined for the omission, whilst at Myingyan the villagers succeeded in routing a band and wounding the leaders and his lieutenant. One of the most diabolical outrages on the list however was perpetrated by a civil police constable at Prome. After losing money by gambling the constable induced a blind beggar to accompany him on the pretext that he was wanted by the Station House Officer. On reaching a lonely spot on the railway line, the constable rendered his victim unconscious and then decamped with forty rupees, leaving the blind beggar on the railway line in the hope presumably that the man would be killed by a passing train and the principal witness against him thus removed.

From this it will be gathered that the police in Burma are not all of the most desirable material. Reorganisation and new rules appear to have provoked discontent in the higher ranks and great difficulty is being experienced in the recruitment of men of the desired class. Colonel Maxwell, the Commissioner of the Irrawady Division, for example, writes : "This is the third year of the re-organisation scheme and it is clear that the conditions of enlistment are not sufficiently attractive to bring circuits. However desirable the scheme may be for India proper, for Burma it is clearly unsuited and the fact, if the peace of the country is to be safeguarded, should be recognised." The failure of the Inspector-General to maintain the force at its sanctioned strength is regarded by the Lieutenant-Governor to be the most unsatisfactory feature of his report. And he adds with regard to the conduct of the men, "Discipline must be maintained and it is right to exact a high standard of conduct from a police officer ; but discrimination must be exercised. Undue severity should be avoided, if only because it must adversely affect recruitment. It may be noted that in the Amherst district there was almost no shortage of strength and the Commissioner connects this with the considerate treatment which was there afforded to Burman constables in regard to leave and other matters." Yet this did not produce efficiency. One feature of the police administration, however, which is clearly shown to have had satisfactory results was the introduction of the beat system, which led to the prevention of several organised dacoities and other contemplated crimes. The military police, by the way, are held to have maintained their good reputation as an efficient, well disciplined and well conducted body of men, though they were not called upon to perform any service of an exceptional nature during the year. Nevertheless there is reason to suppose that if they had been they might not have succeeded, for the Inspector General says that the force contains a number of invalids who are unfit for service, men in the Lower Burma battalions are taking their discharge very freely and the stamp of recruits is not so good as in former years. To remedy this the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to consider any remedy, but the efficacious one. He will not consider any proposal to increase the pay and allowance of the force—"unless the necessity is clearly established," which it most certainly has.

AN AMAZING SCANDAL.

THE mail papers give particulars of a remarkable scandal, which has convulsed St. Petersburg and is another instance of the amazing ineptitude which characterize some phases of Russian government. It is a story of a costly impossible scheme in which large sums of public money have been squandered on work which is now admitted to be useless. This is in regard to the Amur Railway, a tremendous undertaking, which was designed to give Russia a complete line of railway communication with the Far East through native territory. It was begun without the consent of the Duma in 1907 by the ex-Minister of Communications, General Schaufuss. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* writes that this Minister against the advice of his own engineers, chose a route which had never been surveyed, and the actual building was begun after a superficial survey made in mid-winter. Count Witte and every other authority warned the Cabinet of the disaster that would follow, but M. Stolypin supported his colleague and the building was begun with feverish haste, with the undertaking that it would be finished in 1912. The Duma, thus faced with a *fait accompli*, reluctantly sanctioned the enterprise, and £4,500,000 has already been voted. Those who knew the country agreed that the line must be run along the river Schilka in Southen Siberia and the Cabinet's choice of another route caused considerable astonishment. Already two millions have been spent, with the only result that the Cabinet admits that the railway cannot be completed before 1915, and the disclosures which have been made make it very doubtful whether it will ever be completed at all. The question is being considered whether it is not more profitable to abandon the work already done and cut the £2,000,000 loss. It seems that the Cabinet's rash selection of a route has involved the engineers responsible in insuperable difficulties. Very serious and curious allegations are made regarding their lack of fitness for the position they hold, but even were their qualifications unimpeachable, they could hardly make progress in a barren country where there is no water. The survey having been made in mid-winter no information was gained as to water supply, and it now appears that in some long stretches of the country there is no water at all, while in others the water is so saturated with magnesium salts as to be unusable. The men complain that they are being robbed of half their pay; consequently they continually strike and have worked under the supervision of armed guards. The folly and reckless wastefulness of the whole thing is so obvious that even newspapers which usually support the Government appeal to them to put an end to such squandering of funds, and this coming not long after the scandal of the construction of the four 1909 Dreadnoughts has made a deep and painful impression on the public mind.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

THE annual report of the Bombay Opium Department shows that the duty paid export of opium into Bombay during the year 1909-10, either for exportation by sea to China or for home consumption was 13,917 chests. This, of course, was a very much reduced figure on account of the limitation of the trade to China, and in fact compares with the total for the preceding year of 34,419 chests, a decrease of 20,502. The decrease was distributed amongst the various agencies as follows :—Indore 6,057 1-2 chests, Ujjain 3,293 chests, Chitor 2,123 chests, Rutlam 1,744 1-2 chests, Dhar 354 1-2 chests, Jhaora 1,171 1-2 chests, Bhopal 783 1-2 chests, Mandesar 4,030 chests, Kotah (where the scales have since August 1908 been transferred from Baran) 820 chests, Ahmedabad 144 1-2 chests. On the other hand, Ajmere which had not exported opium for three years now exported twenty chests. The actual importation on which duty, for exportation by sea, was paid was 7,759 1-2 chests, against 27,858, a decrease of 20,098 1-2 chests, so that there was a slight decrease of some 400 chests in local consumption. The actual duty realised was Rs. 74,94,800, compared with Rs.2,09,81,700, a decrease of Rs. 1,34,86,900. This was partly due to the fact that in order to secure the right of priority of export, duty was paid during the preceding year by exporters on almost the whole of the permissible exports for the years 1909 and 1910. Further as it has been decided to introduce from 1912, a system under which the right of export will be assigned to the highest tenderer, a duty of Rs.31,99,800, paid on chests which will not come within the limits of 1910 and 1911, was refunded, and the exporters will be allowed to export after 1911 a corresponding number of chests provided they agree to pay duty at Rs. 800 per chest, when called upon. The quantities of opium imported for despatch to Hong-Kong and other ports were 185 and 3,015 chests respectively, compared with 838 and 1,495 in the preceding year or a net increase of 867 chests. The total fees realised were Rs. 15,778 against Rs. 11,780 in the previous year. The average price of opium in the Bombay market during the year was Rs. 1,346 per chest for one year old and Rs. 1,646 per chest for two years old opium against Rs. 1,186 and Rs. 1,305, the rise of course being due to the increased prices now prevailing in China.

H. E. THE VICEROY has selected Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cunningham, M.D., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Lahore, for the appointment of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, in succession to Col. P. A. Weir, M.B., I.M.S., who will complete his tenure of service on the 25th of October, 1910.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate of interest on demand loan on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 1st instant arrived at Aden at 5 p. m. yesterday.

During the week ended October 4, twelve chests of opium were removed from the warehouse at Bombay, seven for the farmer at Broach and five for Ahmednagar. Forty-five chests were imported from Indore.

MR. H. T. ROBSON has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, in place of Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., whose resignation has been accepted.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" has notified that the following papers have been proscribed :—The Bande Mataram (3 vols.) printed in English at Poona, "Speeches of Aravinda Ghose" printed in English at Poona, "Aravinda Ghose's Speeches in Maharashtra" printed in Marathi at Bombay, "Two Lectures or Sriyut Aravinda Ghose" being Series No. 1 of the Bombay National Union, printed in English at Bombay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 4 was 526, giving a death-rate of 27·97 per annum per thousand as against 31·10 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·38 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 66 died from fevers; 13, plague ; 2 small-pox; 1, measles; 3, cholera; 29, phthisis ; 34, diseases of the nervous system ; 149, affections of the respiratory organs ; 16, diarrhœa ; 6, dysentery ; 46, still-born ; 73, old-age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 12 ; Brahmin, 22 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 2 ; Hindu of other caste, 248 ; Hindu low caste, 53 ; Musalman, 132 ; Parsee, 25 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 19 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 6 ; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 421 as against 409 for the corresponding period of last year, and 405 the average over the past five years.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE is already beginning to contemplate the possibility of a great Naval Loan. This is one of the most striking features of a long series of remarkable statements he makes in an interview published in the current issue of the "Review of Reviews."

THE Australian Labour Council has declined an invitation from the Peace Society to participate in a Meeting to be held in support of the movement to obtain exemption from military service for certain classes of persons. The Labour Party bases its refusal on the fact that it is committed to a policy of compulsory training for everybody.

ARRANGEMENTS have just been concluded in Paris for the holding of the third International Pure Food Congress in London next year, it has been decided to unify the standard of analysis of pure food all over the world, and to form an International Bureau to constitute the last Court of Appeal on all questions of food analysis. Twenty-eight countries will be represented at the Congress.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

AT THE RACES.

LADIES' costumes at the races during the past week have not been very remarkable, and quite ordinary toilettes have been the rule. There has never been a great amount of bright-coloured dresses seen, and the period of mourning in society seems to be passing away, although a certain number of ladies, such as Lady Londonderry, Lady Scarborough, Lady Galway, Lady Dartrey, Lady Ilchester, Lady Ormande, and Lady Burton have worn black or half-mourning gowns. The weather has not been cold enough for a great display of autumn fashions, although a few ladies have appeared in the latest Parisian modes, which undoubtedly show that the rage of the tight, hobbled skirt is not over, nor promises to be over this year. Another fashion much noted at Doncaster this week is the wearing of shoes and stockings to match or harmonise with the gowns. In some cases this has been carried out with success, while others have made a very bizarre appearance. Needless to say, only short skirts are worn with such coloured footwear. The few hats and toques that hail from Paris and have been worn during the week are very striking. The turban or helmet-shaped toque has been worn by few of the more smartly dressed women, and the huge hat, simply trimmed with a band of black velvet or a few brilliantly coloured quills, is likely to become very popular.

THE "HOBBLE SKIRT."

The ladies' tailors of America have declared war to the knife on the French "hobble skirt." At a meeting of the association formed for the purpose of liberating America from the thraldom of Parisian designs a letter denouncing the hobble skirt was enthusiastically cheered. The letter was from an American designer in Paris. Describing the French hobble skirt as being only a yard about the knees and far too short for its purpose, the writer said that it was "meant to show off as much of the figure as the law would permit." The association, according to all reports, "listened horror-stricken." After a vivid account of how Frenchwomen clad according to the new fashion had to be "lifted by their escorts into their motor-cars," it was decided unanimously that such a fashion would never find general favour in America. The members finally declared themselves in favour of a skirt for American women "that fits fairly tight all over or appears to fit tight, but which must be long and graceful and also have the quality 'of concealed fulness.'" A model of a new American motor-skirt was exhibited. It fits tightly except at the knees, where there is a series of pleats.

A WEDDING.

Yesterday at St. Matthew's, Peter-street, Westminster, Captain R. H. Brocklebank was married to Miss Carissima Blood, the only child of Sir Bindon and Lady Blood. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of soft white satin with a beautiful lace veil and carried a sheaf of lilies. There were four bridesmaids wearing dresses of pink and white with silver trimmings, and they had turban toques to match. After the ceremony Lady Blood held a reception at St. James's court, where all the presents were on view. Later in the afternoon Captain and Mrs. Brocklebank left for the honeymoon, which is to be spent in Italy.

BERNHARDT'S VISIT.

For her thousand-pounds-a-week engagement at the London Coliseum, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has decided to appear as the young Duc de Reichstadt in the second act of "L'Aiglon," the great historical drama written by Edward Rostand. What the great French actress will choose for the subsequent week of her stay in London cannot yet be stated definitely. Madame, more than any woman of her generation, is permitted the privilege of her sex—to change her mind freely and frequently. Possibly she will decide to follow "L'Aiglon," with scenes from "La Tosca," "Theodora," "Fedora," or other plays that give her wider scope for the display of her remarkable emotional powers. "L'Aiglon," less familiar to London audiences than any of the famous plays in the Bernhardt repertoire, is the story of the eaglet of the empire, the little King of Rome, and the scene in which the great Sarah will appear at the Coliseum takes place at Schonbrunn, where the little King, virtually a prisoner, is seen playing with his box of soldiers. As the toy soldiers, Austrians all of them, are taken out of the box each little wooden figure is seen to be arrayed in the uniform of the Grand Army. Grenadier Flambeau, a soldier of the Old Guard, has secretly effected the transformation. The scene between the little King and the old soldier is one of the triumphs of Bernhardt's art and should electrify Coliseum audiences. Madame is bringing her own scenery and several members of her own company for this production. M. Decœur will fill Coquelin's part of the veteran of the Old Guard.

FASHIONS.

Hats being the most eccentric part of woman's attire, always require mentioning. At present they soar upwards, having become so wide that it was barely possible for two large hatted women to pass on the pavement, they now vie with each other, for the most daring in height, I think an enormous flower pot covered with thick folds of velvet, to which are added large feather standing higher still, will best describe this hideous headgear.

FOR THE LEISURE HOUR.

Although Irish lace is said to be going out that is a rumour one is always hearing, and in spite of it so long as crochet is a favourite occupation of ladies they are likely to go on preparing dainty motifs and insertions in this prettiest of crochet laces, and wearing with pride their own handiwork. One often hears that crochet is so cheap that it is not worth while making it, but those who say so appear to think that utility alone, and not pleasure, in the work is the motive of those who handle the needle. What of the idle hours it so pleasantly occupies, of the gaps in conversation that it fills in so agreeably, of the bores it helps us to endure? Crochet is also recommended by the doctors as a nerve soothing employment—but, of course, some women continue to prefer cigarettes! The handiwork of idle hours can be put to some delightful uses, and one of the daintiest of notions is to crochet for a baby god-daughter or some tiny friend a little head cap to be mounted on rose or blue, and finished over each ear by a rosette or a tiny bouquet of satin roses. One never knows what to give a baby but here is an ideal gift.

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."

"With apologies to Mr. Bernard Shaw for an unauthorised parody on one of his comedies," a comic opera version of "Arms and the man" was produced at the Lyric Theatre on Saturday night. Stanislaus Stange, who has done the English version, or an amusing perversion, of the Shaw play, calls it "The Chocolate Soldier," in playful allusion to the tastes of the heroic fellow in the original. The people of the Shaw comedy have been rechristened—for instance, Raina is now Nadina, and Bluntschli is now Alexius Spiridoff. Other liberties have been taken. But the Shaw story of the warrior bold and of the part he played in Bulgarian patriotism is the foundation of the libretto on which a lightly entertaining farrago of fun and nonsense has been built up. To those who know nothing of "Arms and the Man" or of the eccentric genius that gave it birth nothing much matters save that "The Chocolate Soldier" is very good fun, that Nadina is a very charming personage, that Bumerli is a very lucky fellow, that Oscar Straus has set the book to very pleasing music, some of it particularly tuneful and lyrically graceful, and that the background to all this chocolate-sweetness is extremely picturesque in its bright colouring and clothing of Bulgar nationalism in handsome frocks and uniforms.

ORIGIN OF MOURNING.

"The origin of going into mourning" was discussed very ingeniously in the anthropological section of the British Association by Mr. Sidney Hartland. Some students held he said that the wearing of black was a disguise assumed as a protection from attacks by the dead person's spirit. The idea was that the deceased was naturally disgusted to find himself dead and that he wreaked his resentment upon his relations. It was necessary for them to alter their appearance (according to their theory) so as to escape him. Thus the Ainos after a death wore their coats inside out and had their hair cut which they never did at any other time. Sarawak widows were not allowed to use soap for two years after their husbands died. All over the world veils were used to cover the faces and heads of mourners, a practice which still survived in the widow's veil and in the crape "weepers" worn by undertakers' men.

GULLIBLE SPIRITS.

These disguises were simple enough, but supernatural beings were always, it appeared, very easily tricked. The standard of intellect in the spirit world was much lower than in this one. For instance, said Mr. Hartland, when Shakespeare or other great men were summoned by spiritualists they talked 'just as foolishly as the silly people who believed in such humbug." Another theory was that mourning was put on in order to warn people that the wearers had been contaminated by a death in their family. This idea of taboo or, in other words, of pollution caused by death was the result of bewilderment in the presence of the great mystery. All early people appeared to share it, and also to fear the return of the spirits of the dead. Thus in the Sudan widows sprinkled their food with ashes to prevent their husbands' ghosts from eating it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

Major H. C. Harrison, R.F.A., is permitted to retire from the 3rd of December next.

Lieutenant Colonel Chesney, 18th Lancers, is permitted to retire from the 1st of February, 1911.

Captain Lindell, West Riding Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Major Gregory, General Staff Officer, Kohat Brigade, is appointed to the Australian Forces for one year.

Major Newnham, General Staff Officer, Secunderabad Division, is transferred to the Lucknow Division.

Captain Brand, Australian Forces, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Secunderabad Division.

Major General Mahon, Director General of Ordnance, is granted three months' leave from January next.

RANGOON, OCT. 6.

1st Battalion, Border Regiment. (Old 34th Regiment of Foot) arrives here tomorrow to take the place of 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who leave by the "Hardinge" for South Africa on Tuesday.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant C. C. J. Barrett, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months from the 1st November or subsequent date.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for one month and two days combined with furlough on medical certificate for four months and twenty-eight days from the 29th September or subsequent date.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr. E. L. Moysey, I. C. S., pending further orders.

The following appointments are made:—Vice Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, L. L. B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., promoted, with effect from the 3rd August. Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., to be First Grade Judge, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., to be Second Grade Judge. Mr. P. E. Percival, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., to be Third Grade Judge, Vice Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I. C. S., retired, with effect from 1st September. Mr. H. L. Hervey, I. C. S., to be Second Grade Judge, taking rank next below Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., Mr. F. J. Varley, I. C. S., to be Third Grade Judge.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Thana vice Mr. E. L. Moysey, I. C. S., pending further orders.

On return from leave, Mr. A. W. Hanckel, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Poona District.

On return from leave, Mr. N. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Pravara Canals District.

Mr. B. F. Beverely, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Shikarpur Canals District to the Western Nara District.

Mr. P. E. Haigh, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese.

The Reverend J. A. R. Brookes, M.A., is appointed to do duty as third Chaplain of Karachi from 25th September to the date on which he relieves the Reverend A. L. H. Selwyn, B.A., Chaplain of Karachi proceeding on leave, and thereafter to be Chaplain of Karachi.

Captain Reginald William Fisher (2nd Lieutenant I. A. Reserve), Bombay Volunteer Artillery is attached to the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MATHERAN NEWS.

OUR Matheran correspondent writes that there has been no rain on the hill for the last three days. The trains will run regularly from the 6th instant.

About 45 priests have arrived and are putting up at the Rugby Hotel. They are said to have come in connection with the extention of the St. Mary's Cottage which is situated on the road to Lanscape and Echo Point but they are here for "Retreat." Besides these several European and Indian families have arrived.

THE Government of Bengal have abandoned the idea of a Commissioner's conference at Darjeeling this year, as there is nothing of vital moment to confer upon.

A GROUP of statistics recently compiled by the "Winnipeg Free Press" dealing with the growth of cities in Western Canada, demonstrates that in three years, in twelve cities, there had been expended 50,000,000 dols. in buildings. In 1901 the whole of the vast territory from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains contained only two cities with a population of 5,000 or over. Since that time many cities have sprung into being which are to-day busy commercial centres with imposing bu

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

ROYAL FAMILY FUGITIVES.

Personnel of the New Government.

ERCE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The British cruiser "Newcastle" has arrived at Lisbon.

Reuter wires from Madrid that the railway towards Lisbon has been cut at Santarem, forty miles from the frontier.

A Spanish Military Attache at Lisbon, who motored to Fuente Sonoro on the frontier, states that two regiments of infantry and one of artillery have revolted, and are fighting desperately with the Royalists. He says that the Government urged the King to leave the Palace, but his whereabouts are uncertain. According to some reports he has gone to Cintra, while according to others he fled in a torpedo-boat and took refuge on a Brazilian warship.

It is reported that eight thousand armed peasants have entered Lisbon, and that the Republican flag is flying not on the Palace, but only over the Fleet.

The Republicans of Madrid are rejoicing at the outbreak, and are decorating their clubs and residences.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that at 8 o'clock this morning, the troops loyal to the Government massed in Dom Pedro Square, and went over to the insurgents. They then returned to barracks amid the cheers of the populace for the Republic.

The whereabouts of King Manuel is a mystery. A succession of contradictory reports, via Madrid, have been received. The latest is that he has decided to abdicate, has embarked on a British warship with his mother, and is already on his way to England. The report adds that all the members of the Royal Family are safe.

The British Minister at Lisbon telegraphs as follows:—"Serious disturbances broke out on Monday night, when a portion of the garrison declared themselves Republican. There was fighting throughout yesterday and last night. The troops, which had hitherto been loyal, went over this morning. A Republic has been proclaimed and enthusiastically received by the people. I believe that a provisional Government is being formed. The King is reported to be at Mafra. The Queen and the Prince Royal were yesterday at Cascaes, but I have no precise news."

The First Signal.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

Communication with Lisbon has been reopened. According to Reuter's telegrams, despatched from Lisbon at 4 p. m. on Wednesday afternoon, the Republican flag is flying everywhere, and is being hoisted on the Arsenal and the Town Hall, saluted by salvoes from warships.

A Provisional Government has been constituted with Senhor Braga as President. Armed bands are parading the streets and singing the Portuguese Marseillaise.

The firing of twenty-one guns at 1-30 on Tuesday morning was the signal for the revolt. The population rushed to their windows and into the streets, and saw crowds running. Bugles were sounding the assembly, to the accompaniment of the crackle of musketry, and shouts of 'to arms.'

The police were mobilised and attacked the revolutionaries, but were driven back by bombs. They then summoned the troops, many of whom joined the insurgents and soon a desperate conflict was taking place.

Dead and wounded were falling everywhere. Artillery and rifle fire was incessant all night, increasing towards dawn. The electricity failed, and the fighting went on in darkness.

The Loyalists fought most desperately, forcing the insurgents to take the defensive. The latter formed a square in the Avenida Liberdade, from which they ultimately made a detour to seize the barracks commanding the centre of the city.

Scenes of Bloodshed.

The insurgents erected barricades, broke down bridges and cut the telegraphs. During the morning, detachments from the garrisons in the provinces arrived and joined the loyalists. Meanwhile warships, 'Adamastor' Sao Rafael,' and 'Alcantara' hoisted red flags and bombarded the city, directing their fire especially at the Government offices around the Praca do Commercio and the Necessidades Palace. They did considerable damage to the buildings. The tower of the palace and a church were demolished. Many spectators in the lower town were killed during the street firing. There were hundreds of casualties, and ambulances were soon removing the dead and wounded.

During the night King Manuel left the Palace with four attendants and proceeded to a place of safety. Queens Amelie and Maria Pia are still at Cintra.

The republican leader, Senhor Eusebio Leao, after the fighting, made a speech from the balcony of the Town Hall, and said that he had been entrusted with the policing and the care of the citizens. He exhorted the people to have respect for life and property, saying that the Republic was generous and magnanimous.

It is asserted that there has not been a single case of looting. The Banks are guarded in uniform, called on the Republican leaders at the Town Hall. They were cheered by the crowds.

The New Cabinet.

A Provisional Government has been constituted as follows:—

Minister of Justice, Senhor Costa.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor Machado.
Finance, Senhor Teller,
Public Works, Senhor Luiz Gomes.
War, Senhor Barreto.
Interior, Senhor Almeida.
Marine, Senhor Azevedo Gomes,
Governor of Lisbon, Senhor Leao.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

A Lisbon telegram states that the Yacht "Amelia" has put out to sea. The Infante Alfonso has embarked at Cascaes, and it is believed that other Royalties will embark at Peniche or Ericeira.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

It is admitted in Lisbon that there have been no disturbances elsewhere in the country, except in the villages of Barriero and Setubal, opposite Lisbon.

Spanish official telegrams declare that provincial troops are marching on Lisbon to the support of the loyalists.

The revolt broke out at the conclusion of a banquet at the Palace, in honour of Senhor Fonseca, Brazilian President-elect. It is believed that the murder of the mental specialist Senhor Bombarda, who was shot by an Army officer was the spark, which fired the revolt.

It is reported that Senhor Gorjao, who was defending the Palace, committed suicide, when it was stormed. The Duke of Oporto headed the mountain artillery, which the insurgents repulsed. A number of regiments, split into factions, fought fiercely amongst themselves. Others ignored or killed their officers.

It is pointed out in London that the despatch of British warships is solely for the protection of British subjects.

President's Manifesto.

Telegrams despatched from Lisbon at 9-30 last night state that certain positions in the City have been strengthened in case of an attack by troops, not yet adhering to the Republic. Demonstrations by victorious soldiery, accompanied by a multitude of people, continue in the streets.

The revolution was decided on at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, owing to the insistence of Admiral Candido Dossecis, who pointed out that the Cruiser "Dom Carlos" was ordered to sail on Tuesday, and it was impossible to delay.

Lisbon, 11 p.m., October 5.—President Braga has issued a manifesto to the Army and Navy, saying the Republic is for the whole people. He therefore hopes that officers not participating in the revolution will come to headquarters, and guarantee their loyalty to the administration. In the meantime, the revolutionists must retain positions of defence.

General Carvalhaes has been appointed Commandant of Lisbon.

An earlier telegram despatched at 4-40 in the afternoon says, Government has issued a proclamation to the people in the following terms: "The eternal proscription of the maleficent Braganza dynasty is the redemption of an indomitable race, whose valour is legendary. It must be the beginning of an epoch of austere morality and immaculate justice."

Governor Leao in an edict says, "Order and work is the motto of the liberated Fatherland. The citizens must respect the persons and property of foreigners and Portuguese of whatever position, creed or politics."

Heroic Conduct.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

(Despatched from Lisbon at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening).

During thirty-one hours of continuous fighting not a single act of personal vengeance was perpetrated. The conduct of the people was heroic. In the face of the fire of the Third Artillery Regiment, which arrived from the provinces in the morning, a column of two thousand marched back the whole width of the Avenidad Liberdade to the mouths of the guns. The artillerymen were intimidated and ceased fire.

The newspapers sympathise with the Portuguese Royal Family. They are apprehensive that troubles are only beginning, and emphasise that there is not likely to be foreign intervention with the choice of a free people. The papers speculate as to the effects in Spain and Greece.

Quiet prevailed in Madrid last night, except for a police raid on the Jubiland Radical Club, where one arrest was made.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

According to a high Portuguese authority in London, yesterday's visit of the Spanish Minister to the Town Hall was to declare that unless the Royal Family were respected, Spanish troops would instantly cross the frontier. The same authority believes that the revolution will be short-lived. It is merely a military pronunciamento in Lisbon. It is not supported in the provinces and will be reprobated in the Portuguese Colonies.

Reuter telegraphs from Rio Janeiro that demonstrations have taken place in the streets amid cheers for the Portuguese Republic.

Dr. Theophilo Braga, the President, a professor of Coimbra University, is best known as an able writer on political questions. He is an ardent Republican, and like his professional colleague Machado, stands high among the extreme party in Portugal. He is in the prime of life, popular among non-monarchical parties, and well-known as a man of spotless integrity. He is not believed to have had experience in actual statecraft, beyond a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, but has been engaged in municipal work in the capital in which he has attained much celebrity.

It is not known whether Senhor Tello, the new Finance Minister, has held a portfolio before. If he proves to be the statesman who was Premier for a short time last year, his most prominent effort was to form an administration on the same lines. He was in power for four weeks when owing to dissensions among his colleagues he resigned.

Dr. Bernardino Machado, the new Foreign Minister, was up to 1906, a professor at the University of Coimbra. In the Parliament of that year he was the only "independent" elected. He is a Republican and immediately after his first election was prosecuted on account of a newspaper article, an incident which gave rise to many unhappy episodes. It was this member indeed, who led the investigations into the tobacco monopoly scandals in which the late King of Portugal was, rightly or wrongly, implicated.

Senhor Affonso Costa, the Minister for Justice, as a Republican Deputy, first came into special prominence by his defence as a barrister of the Portuguese post, Senhor Guerra Junqueira, who was prosecuted for making a speech insulting to the head of the State. Costa, following the regular usage in sensational political trials, made an extraordinary vehement personal attack on the King. The Portuguese Juvenal was thereupon fined £10.

Dr. Hutonis Lewiz Gomes has been a Professor and Solicitor in Oporto.

Dr. Antonio Y. D'Almeida is of the medical profession and is regarded as a great orator.

Senhor Eusebio Leao, Governor of Lisbon, is a journalist and one of the principal contributor to the columns of "A Lucia," a Republican paper.

Dr. Affonso Costa, the new Minister for Justice, in the course of a recent interview with the editor of the Paris "Matin," declared among other things that the advent of a Cabinet of the Reactionary or Clerical faction would give sure strength to the Revolutionary movement in Portugal and would probably precipitate a revolution which in his opinion, was indispensible, and an urgent and imperative need. This, he said, was to prevent a total downfall of the country.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Lock-out Ended, Mills Resume Work.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 6.

At the conclusion of the day's negotiations at Manchester, Mr. Askwith said he had no statement to make, except that the Secretary of the Operatives had sent a communication to the employers, who will meet and consider it on Thursday afternoon.

It is inferred from this that Howe will accept employment and consequently end the lock-out before the end of the week.

It is expected that the cotton dispute will be settled to-day.

LATER.

The cotton lock-out has ended and the mills will resume work on Monday.

COTTON MILL CRISIS.

Full Time Working at Rhode Island.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

Numerous cotton mills at Rhode Island, Massachusetts, anounce the resumption of full time on Monday. The decision affects 5,700 operatives.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's View.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

Reuter telegraphs from Ottawa that Sir W. Laurier, supporting Mr. T. P. O'Connor at the Home Rule meeting, bespoke for Ireland the same treatment as for Canada and South Africa. The denial of autonomy to Ireland was the only dark spot to-day on England's record and he expected the spot would soon be removed.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Preparing for the Tour.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs from Berlin that the Crown Prince has engaged the services of Herr George Wegener, Oriental traveller, to lecture to him and the Crown Princess daily on geography, flora, fauna, climate and ethnography of the Far East.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

Reuter wires from Washington that in addition to two battleships the Navy Department will ask Congress to authorise the construction of two gunboats, one suitable for use in Chinese rivers.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

Reuter wires from Marseilles that three passengers arriving on steamers from the East are certified to have cholera. It is officially declared that the town is in no danger.

KING OF THE BELGIANS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left Vienna to-day. The Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied them to the station.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

It is announced in Cape Town that the Unionists will oppose the election of Mr. Hull.

AVIATION.

Two Brothers Fall.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

A monoplane carrying the brothers Horane from Paris to the summit of Puy de Dome fell at Boisy Saint Large. Both the brothers were seriously injured.

THE Belgian newspapers states that the Judicial authorities of Bruges visited the house of a fisherman at Blankenberghe and seized a British naval torpedo, which the man [illegible]

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Payment of Members.

PRESS OPINIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 5.

In his speech at Edinburgh, Mr. Balfour said that whatever success the Constitutional Conference had, the result would have a good effect. The organisation of labour was necessary, but a reversal of the Osborne judgment would restore the perversion of organisation for political purposes, and re-establish unparalleled intimidation. If the reversal of the judgment or the payment of Members were the only alternatives he would accept the latter. He feared, however, that paid members would devote their whole abilities, not to the service of the State, but to maintaining a flock of supporters. He did not admit that these were the only alternatives, but the Unionists were not physicians and were not called in to prescribe. He advocated the extension of freehold ownership. He was apprehensive of another Colonial Conference with the present Government, but was increasingly hopeful of the realisation of Colonial preference.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The *Daily Chronicle* says little hope is entertained in political circles that an agreement will be reached by the Veto Conference.

The *Morning Post* writes, "Considering that Mr. Balfour hinted at the failure of the Conference, the need of a Unionist battle-cry is clamant. Instead, Mr. Balfour gave an Impartial political disquisition."

The *Morning Post* regrets that there is no alternative to Mr. Asquith's Ministry till the Unionist leaders know their own minds.

The *Standard* denounces Mr. Balfour's in explicable silence on Imperial Defence.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Full Programme.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The full programme of the Duke of Connaught's tour in South Africa is published. Although all functions such as balls and race meetings have been eliminated, owing to the Court mourning, the Duke's time will be fully and arduously occupied. There will be a constant succession of deputations, addresses, opening of buildings, laying of foundation stones of public buildings, reviews and receptions, apart from the opening of Union Parliament in great state.

The most striking items in the programme are the magnificent historical pageant at Cape Town, visits to Cecil Rhodes' grave in the Mattopo Hills and to Victoria Falls, and receptions of Basuto, Barotse and Bechuana Chiefs.

A FAMOUS TEMPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 6.

A Kangra telegram says that the inaugural ceremony of the reconstruction of the Kangra Temple was performed there last evening, with imposing ceremonial by Major Raja Jaichand of Lambagraon. Rai Bahadur Ramsaraudas in requesting Raja Jaichand to lay the foundation stone, made a speech giving the history of the temple. It was first repaired by King Pariksbit, grandson of Arjuna of the Mahabharata. It outlived the Buddhist wave as well as the attacks of Mohmud Ghaznavi, Mohammad Toglak and Khawas Khan. It was renovated each time it was sacked. The last to rebuild it was Raja Sansarchand, the ancestor of Raja Jaichand, who was laying the foundation stone.

The restoration committee had raised about Rs. 33,000 of which Rs. 10,000 has been spent. About two lakhs more were needed.

Raja Jaichand in a felicitous speech said he felt it his duty to help in restoring a shrine, associated with the name of his great ancestor.

SUBADAR SHOT BY A SEPOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 6.

A Jhelum correspondent writes:—Subedar Sing, 87th Punjabis, was shot dead on Tuesday evening at 6 p.m. by a sepoy named Bishen Sing of the same regiment who ran amok. After shooting the Subedar, the man committed suicide by placing the muzzle of his rifle under his chin and discharging it. The bodies were removed to the regimental hospital. It is understood that the Subedar was instrumental in getting Bishen Sing reduced in rank.

MAGISTRATE ENTERTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 6.

Col. C. W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate, who is leaving Poona on transfer to Kamptee, was entertained at dinner by Mr. A. K. Ghaswala, Barrister, last night. All the non-Hindu lawyers in Poona were present, together with Major Kirkwood, Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee, and Mr. Cross, City Magistrate. Mr. Ghaswala proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and referred to the great respect in which Major Field was held in Poona by all members of the Bar, as well as the public.

CONVICT RUNS AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 6.

On 30th September, a prisoner in Lyallpur Jail, murdered in broad daylight a fellow prisoner with a spade and ran amok with the head of the murdered man. The Assistant Jailor, however, succeeded in arresting him.

DUSSERA IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 6.

The European Durbar in connection with the Mysore Dusserah festivities takes place on the afternoon of the 12th instant and the Yuvaraj opens the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition on the 10th.

MR. SARADAR CHARAN, MITTER ex-Judge, Calcutta High Court, has arranged for a tour in Northern India just after the Pujas in connection with the movement for advancing the social, religious and general conditions of Hindus. Mr Mitter's intentions are to acquire first hand information regarding the [illegible]

PARTITION DAY.

Sir E. Baker's Proclamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 6.

The "Bengalee," the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Indian Daily News", together condemn Sir Edward Baker's notification permitting demonstrations on Partition Day, but adding that all loyal and law-abiding persons will do well to abstain from any kind of participation in them.

The "Indian Mirror," on the other hand, hopes the nofification will evoke expressions of approval from all sections of the community in Bengal, and adds that if the promoters of the movement are still determined to hold the demonstrations, let them do so at their own risk. No loyal and patriotic man should countenance the movement.

FRONTIER AFFRAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

The Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, reports on the authority of a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, an attack by four Hathikhel outlaws, Id Akbar, Khonai, Jan and Kalinbad upon the house of one Alin in Aral, in which a woman was killed. The villagers turned out, and Id Akbar was shot through the thigh and captured. The other escaped, but were secured the next day by a patrol of the Tochi Militia. Id Akbar is suspected of being a member of the gang which murdered Jeilalladin, Superintendent of Vaccination, in August last, and Khonai and Jan are wanted in several cases.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.

Sub-Inspector Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 6.

Re the Barisal Murder Case, in which a Sub-Inspector of Jhalakati was arrested in connection with the death of Kajam Ali, an under-trial prisoner, the following facts are published:—

After the case against Kajam for bad livelihood was transferred, a Deputy Magistrate came to Jhalakati on 29th September to record evidence. His sureties refused to stand bail for him, and Kajam was remanded to the custody of the police at 5 p. m. Next day Nizam, a minor son of Kajam, filed a petition before the Additional Magistrate to the effect that his father had been murdered in the lock-up. In that petition Nazim made allegations against the police, and prayed that the corpse might be examined by the Civil Surgeon and an enquiry ordered. On the second day the dead body was examined by the Civil Surgeon, who submitted a report. An enquiry followed which resulted in the arrest of a local Sub-Inspector.

THEFT OF A PASSENGER'S TRUNK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 6.

The District Magistrate has passed judgment in the case of Chinna, the Hindu, from Vellore, who was charged by the Railway Police with stealing a trunk from a passenger on the Southern Mahratta Railway near the Maklidrug Station on the 6th of September, sentencing him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Chinna was proved to have been three times previously convicted for railway thefts, namely at Gooty and the Kurnool district for which he received one month, six months and one year. His aliases were Rama Reddy and Subbiah.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

The Railway Board have sanctioned estimates of the cost of improving the road between Baroda and Ahmedabad and between Viramgam and Ahmedabad, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The services of Major G. R. Hearn and Captain E. N. Manley, R. E., Executive Engineers, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the date of their arrival in India on return from a course of instruction at Chatham for practical military training.

Messrs. A. C. Crighton, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent and J.H Smellie, District Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, are appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent and Deputy Locomotive Superintendent respectively during the absence of Mr. R. K. Biernacki on one month's privilege leave.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

During the week ending October 1 the total plague mortality was 2,981 against 4,222 cases. Bombay Presidency had 942 deaths, Madras 146, Bengal 60, the United Provinces 190, the Punjab 117, Burma 13, the Central Provinces 510, Mysore 272, Hyderabad 81, Central India 22, Rajputana 475.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH TRAVELLING AGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 6.

The death from heart failure occurred yesterday on board the steamer "Bangala" before her arrival in harbour of F. J. Bisley, travelling agent for Messrs. Warde Lock and Co., London, who was on his way to Penang from Calcutta.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 6.

The Port Commissioners' report for the year shows ordinary revenue debt accounts Rs. 29,31,263 and ordinary expenditure Rs. 33,45,340. Capital debt of the Commissioners at the close of the year was two crores and over thirty-nine lakhs. Total expenditure on training works, a considerable portion of which was completed, was little over fifty-two lakhs.

MR. A STAPLES, of the "Indian Engineering" arrived in Rangoon and proceeds to Selangor to take up the editorship of the paper

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Court's Decision in regard to Savarkar.

Yesterday, at the Bombay High Court, the further hearing was resumed of the Nasik Conspiracy Case, before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Some evidence was recorded and the Court adjourned till 3-30 p.m.

His Lordship the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, delivering the decision of the Court, in regard to the trial of Savarkar, said:—

The accused Vinayak Damoder Savarkar was committed to this Court by Mr. Montgomerie, First Class Magistrate of Nasik, for trial upon charges framed under Sections 221, 222 and 223 of the Penal Code. At the commencement of the trial here the accused said that he would take no part in the trial, but asked for an adjournment and for facilities to make to the British and the French Governments representations regarding what he contended was his illegal arrest in Marseilles after he had escaped from the custody of police officers, charged with the duty of bringing him from England to Bombay. His application was refused on the ground that it was beyond the province of this Court to do anything more than try him for the offences in respect of which he had been committed for trial. The trial then proceeded against him and other accused jointly charged with him. After certain witnesses had been examined, Mr. Baptista appearing for certain of the accused wished to put questions to one of the police witnesses regarding the escape and re-arrest of Vinayak at Marseilles with a view to show that the re-arrest was illegal and with the intention of contending therefrom that the trial of Vinayak was without jurisdiction, and that if so the trial could not proceed against the prisoners charged jointly with him.

The Court upon this heard arguments as to what would be the effect on the trial if proved that the re-arrest was illegal. The learned Advocate-General without admitting any of the allegations made regarding the re-arrest at Marseilles contended that the circumstances of Vinayak's re-arrest were irrelevant.

This contention is in our opinion correct. It appears that Mr Montgomerie, a First Class Magistrate at Nasik, upon a complaint duly authorised under Section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code and sanctioned so far as it concerned offences committed out of India under Section 188, issued a warrant directing that Vinayak should be brought to Nasik from Bombay, where he was expected to land on or about the 22nd of July, 1910, to be dealt with accordingly to law. Vinayak arrived in Bombay as expected, having been sent out to India under the Fugitive Offenders Act by a Magistrate in London and was taken to Nasik under Mr. Motgomerie's warrant. The charges against him were then investigated by Mr. Montgomerie under the procedure prescribed by the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 and he was then committed for trial to this Court as already stated. For the purpose of argument we will assume that Vinayak escaped from custody at Marseilles and was re-arrested there by the British Police under circumstances not authorised by the warrant which they held, or by section 66 of the Criminal Procedure Code or section 28 of the Fugitive Offenders Act. The argument based by Mr. Baptista on these assumptions is one which has often been advanced before, but, so far as we are aware always without success.

When a man is in the country and is charged before a Magistrate with an offence under the Penal Code, it will not avail him to say that he was brought there illegally from a foreign country. This appears very clearly from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's charge to the Grand Jury in the Queen vs. Nelson and another. It was alleged and held that George William Gordon had been by an illegal and unwarrantable act arrested and conveyed by the Governor of Kingston in Jamaica to Morant Bay in that island and there placed before a military Court Martial administering Martial Law in Morant Bay, but not in Kingston. The Lord Chief Justice however held that having been brought within the ambit of Martial Law he was liable to be tried under it. He said:—"When Mr. Gordon was brought within the ambit or sphere of the jurisdiction of Martial-law—assuming always, on this part of the case that there was such a jurisdiction—it seems to me that it was not for the parties administering the Martial Law to inquire how he had been brought there. I will illustrate the matter by a case which has happened before. Now, suppose a man to commit a crime in this country, say murder, and that before he can be apprehended he escapes into some country with which we have not an Extradition Treaty, so that we could not get him delivered up to us by the authorities, and suppose that an English police-officer were to pursue the malefactor, and finding him in some place where he could lay hands upon him, and from which he could easily reach the sea, got him on board a ship and brought him to England, and the man were to be taken in the first instance before a magistrate, the magistrate could not refuse to commit him. If he were brought here for trial, it would not be a plea to the jurisdiction of the court that he had escaped from justice, and that by some illegal means he had been brought back. It would be said 'Nay, you are here; you are charged with having committed a crime and you must stand your trial. We leave you to settle with the party who may have done an illegal act in bringing you into this position; settle that with him.' So here, although, if Mr. Gordon had not been put to death, but had been subjected to some minor punishment, some of those scourgings or other things that we have heard of in Jamaica—if he had come to England and had brought an action for damages against Governor Eyre, it may well be that a jury of Englishmen, presided over by an English Judge, would have awarded him exemplary damages for the wrong that had been done him; but that does not affect the question we are now considering, namely, whether having been brought within the ambit of the Martial Law, he was liable to be tried under it. I cannot but think that he was."

The report of In re Parisot, 5 Times Law Report, 344, affords two instances in which the same view was taken by the Court upon protests being made by prisoners as to the illegality of their arrests outside the British Islands. In one case the arrest was in Brussels. In re Susanah Scott 9 B. and C. 446, the alleged illegality of an arrest in Brussels was held to be irrelevant. The principle upon which these cases were based underlies also section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which in that Vinayak, a Native Indian subject, is charged inter alia in respect of certain offences committed in London, applies to this case. Under that section it has been held in Emperor vs. Maganlal, Bombay 622, that a Native Indian subject arrested without a warrant by British Indian Police in a Native State and brought to Ahmedabad was 'found' in Ahmedabad so far to give jurisdiction to the Magistrate at that place. This decision followed that of 14 judges sitting in the cases of Lopes and Sattler (28 L J M. C. 48) where it was held that a man is 'found' for the purposes of criminal jurisdiction under 18 and 19, Vict C 91, S 21 wherever he is actually present whether or not he has been brought to that place, against his will.

Mr. Baptista has, however, relied, upon the judgment of the Judicial Committee in Mahomed Ummuddin vs Queen Empress, 24 I A 137 as being inconsistent with the cases relied upon by the prosecution since the Judicial Committee held that an arrest of a Hyderabad subject at a station on a railway in the Hyderabad State over which the Queen-Empress had no general criminal jurisdiction was illegal, and advised her Majesty that the warrant of arrest and the proceedings therefrom should be set aside. It is to be observed, however, that the Lord Chancellor in delivering judgment was careful to point out that their Lordships were called upon to pronounce their opinion as to the legality of the arrest, that they had nothing to do with the question whether or not if the accused had been found within British Territory he could have been lawfully tried or convicted, nor with the consequences, after arrest, being lawful or otherwise. The judgment does not purport to deal with the question whether an illegal arrest in foreign territory vitiates an inquiry by a Magistrate into an offence against the Indian Penal Code charged against the person arrested, when brought before the Court, nor does it appear from the report that the question was argued. That case has therefore no bearing upon the question now under consideration. For the above reasons we hold that both under Section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code as regards offences committed in London and apart from that Section as regards offences committed in British India, neither the jurisdiction of the Magistrate to inquire into the case nor the jurisdiction of this Court to try it can be affected by any illegality in connection with the re-arrest of Vinayak which may

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

JUNGLE BY-WAYS IN INDIA, by E. P. Stebbing—(Lane).—Mr. Stebbing has been for sixteen years in the Indian Forest department and being an observant man has much to relate from personal experience. The following paragraph shows how the spell of the jungle absorbed him. "It is an experience common to many true sportsmen, I believe, that they soon grow tired of the mere slaughter of the animals they go out to seek. Gradually the fascination of the jungle lays its hold upon them, and of the jungle-loving denizens. It becomes a pastime of absorbing interest to watch the life of the jungle in its daily round from early morn to dewy eve, and again in the solemn watches of the night. It becomes an ambition to learn from, and strive to emulate, the jungle man in his knowledge of all jungle lore, and to strive to pick up some of his marvellous tracking powers." All lovers of animals and jungle lore will enjoy Mr. Stebbing's book.

THE LAW OF THE BOLO, by Stanley Portal Hyatt—(Werner Laurie).—The Bolo is a long knife of about two feet in length, and is much used by the Filipinos. The scene of the story being the Philippine Island, Mr. Hyatt evidently knows his ground well, for his pictures of life on these Islands is most interesting, being new ground to most readers. The hero is Feliyardo, who killed a priest and became a brigand, all on account of a girl. All went well with the brigand for many years until the United States Army, insists upon law order, and sends a certain Captain Basil Hayle is sent to capture the old out-law. Here the real romance begins for Feliyardo has a beautiful daughter, the characters are well drawn and the many dramatic scenes well described.

JOAN OF ARC, by Grace James—(Methuen).—The wonderful story of Joan of Arc is well-told by Miss James and the Maid's "visions" and mysterious gifts which in the Middle Ages were sufficient to prove her an impostesor or a witch, are fairly and clearly presented to an audience who is more ready to accept them and think perhaps after all there was some thing in them. The story is one of the strangest and most enthralling of the true tales of the world and verifies the axiom, that truth is stranger than fiction. "Then they shaved away her hair, and set a mitre upon her head, with the words, 'Relapsed Heretic, Apostate, Idolator,' blazoned upon it, and they dressed her in a woman's dress, such as was usual. And about nine o'clock they took her, while she wept and prayed, and put her in a cart and brought her with a strong guard of English soldiers to the old market-place at Rouen."

WOMAN IN ITALY, by William Boulting".—(Methuen, 10s. 6d. net.)—"Woman in Italy" will be useful to all who are interested in things Italian, and entertaining to the mere lover of old gossip and queer tales. The author begins his story with "Chivalrous Love" and "Celestial love" and modern students of Dante, to whom Beatrice and the poet's passion for this idealised lady must sometimes be a stumbling block, will see that the great Florentine was expressing after the loftiest manner an idea that would be familiar enough to his first readers. Mr. Boulting has made a thorough study of his subject, he takes his Italian lady from baptism to burial, noting by the way her dirtations, her home, her servants, her amusements—all that concerned her. He writes well of St. Catherine, the patriot and saint; he writes also of Fair Imperia and her friends who were by no means saints.

COUNT FLORIO AND PHYLLIS, by Reginald Turner—(Chapman and Hall).—From the first page of this book one sees that it is going to be amusing, and Mr. Turner has made the most of his situations. Count Fiorio Zichy is the impecunious son of an effete but proudly proud family, which began its existence in Hungary, but has lived so long in a decaying Umbrain castle as to have become part and parcel of the Italian soil. This gentleman with his beautiful manners and flowery speech meets and falls in love, with a loud voiced, thoroughly up-to-date daughter of an American tradesman, full of dollars and fond of talking about them. Then the father of Phyllis, Cyrus K. Hudson is such a typical Yankee, full of Commercialism and the price of everything. The grandeur of the wedding is fully described and made the very most. From first to last a most entertaining book.

DID CUPID COUNT, by M.Knight—(Long)—It is by no means a bad story, though a little old-fashioned in the pairing off of the couples, the good girls finding worthy, rich, and titled husbands, and the bad girl having to put up with a young man who has only a paltry four hundred a year, which has to be earned. Still, as Lily, thanks to the generosity of her sister, has fifteen hundred a year of her own, she and her husband should have got on very comfortably, and it is entirely owing to her extravagance that they do not. How husband and wife became estranged and how the frivolous, heartless Lily is chastened by accident and illness and manages for the better is so told that the story has an excellent moral.

TALES OF THE TENEMENTS by Eden Phillpotts—(Murray).—Books by this author are so well known as to require little notice. As usual the scene is Dartmoor, the country and people of which Mr. Phillpotts is so thoroughly acquainted with. These tenants of the Duchy of Cornwall on Dartmoor hold from mediæval times and the author to mark the peculiar interest attaching to these ancient places "has sought to weave a story about each of the more famous among them, and thus adorned the work with the venerable names of Huitland, Runnage, Walna, Peshull, Ballaford," and others.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. have published Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new novel, entitled "Rest Harrow." The title is explained by the hero of the book as emblematic of simple life of happiness. For "Rest Harrow" grows in any soil. "The seed may be sown as soon as ripe, in warm, sheltered spots out of doors and it has British plan." From this it may be gathered that the new novel, which is a fresh instalment of the career of Seahouse, who originally appeared in "Open Country," ends on a note of domesticity and happiness. Such, indeed, is the fact; for after Sanchia has suffered much tribulation in the house of Nevile Ingram, she finally comes back to her whimsical philosopher, Seahouse, and finds married felicity with him. The book has all the customary charm and accomplished literary style of Mr. Maurice Hewlett.

THERE will be joy in the nurseries and schoolrooms of Great Britain this Christmas, when it is known that Mr Rudyard Kipling has written a new book which may be regarded as a companion to "Puck of Pook's Hill." Mr. Kipling's delightful and perennial volumes come into the world with no blaring flourish of trumpets; in refreshing contrast to some of his contemporaries, he is content to let his work make his own way. It is now, however, announced that in about a fortnight's time Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish Mr. Kipling's new Christmas book, "Rewards and Fairies," a collection of eleven stories, with poems interspersed, in the course of which some of the favourite characters in "Puck" will make a welcome reappearance. The volumes is to be further enriched by a series of pictures by Mr. Frank Craig, so that no charm, literary or artistic, will be wanting to a book which is safe to prove among the foremost favourites of the year.

GOOD Americans, it has often been repeated, go to Paris when they die; but a sufficiently large number contrive to spend a good deal of time in that city of beautiful nonsense while they are still alive. Two such happy spirits, collaborating with pen and pencil, have produced a vivacious volume, which Messrs Constable are setting in the forefront of their autumn list. "Pages from the Book of Paris" is the work of Mr. Claude C. Washburn and Mr. Lester G. Hornby, Transatlantics both; and plenty of amusement is promised in its fully illustrated pages. The author's and artist's aim has been to reproduce the personality of Paris in its gayest mood—its cafes boulevards, and Bohemian life—and to present, not only the light, superficial merriment of the Parisian world, but to suggest also something of the serious, and often tragic, under-current which flows sluggishly beneath the surface.

MR. STEPHEN PHILIPS, whose name has been absent for some time from the publishers' lists, reappears simultaneously this autumn in the catalogues of two houses. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are to issue a hitherto unacted drama from his pen, entitled "Pietro of Siena," while Mr. John Lane is prepar-

the suggestive name of "The New Inferno." Messrs. Macmillan's volume will be ready early in October, but that from the Bodley Head is not to be expected till later in the season.

MR. WALTER JERROLD must be reckoned among the most dutiful of grandsons, since, with charming loyalty, he is always keeping alive the memory of his popular forbear, the author of "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures." The latest evidence of his always reasonable devotion will be found in a volume which Messrs. Macmillan will shortly have ready to be called 'Douglas Jerrold and Punch." The author has been at great pains to identify his grandfather's contributions to the king of comic journals, and will now reprint many of them for the first time. The book should have humorous attractions, as well as historical significance.

KOREA AFTER ANNEXATION.

So complex are international relations at the present day that an event such at the annexation of Korea has far-reaching, if not immediately apparent, consequences. Direct consequences, as for example those which would follow a readjustment of the Tariff, could be and were foreseen, and the Powers whose acquiescence in Japan's descent upon the mainland was desirable, took care to prevent their interests suffering direct and immediate injury. Other interests, however, would not seem to have been so definitely safeguarded. Gold mining in Korea is almost entirely carried on with foreign capital and under foreign supervision. Some idea of the importance of the industry can be gained by reference to Articles on "Foreign Mining Interests in Korea" contributed to our columns in June last by our correspondent in Seoul. He mentioned that the properties of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, owned in the United States, were the largest gold-mines in Asia and ranked as the eleventh largest in the world. The yearly output of gold in Korea is valued at over Y. 4,000,000, and gold held for a long time first place among the exports of Korea. The Japanese Government has undertaken to protect the interests of foreigners, and there is no reason to doubt that the gold-mining industry will receive protection—subject always to Japanese jurisdiction. This modification of the conditions in which the industry will be carried on in the future constitutes one of the possible causes of a difference of opinion between the Japanese Government and the foreigners concerned in the industry. Again to quote our Seoul correspondent: "It is the opinion of all foreigners (in Korea) that the abolition of extra-territorial rights would not only have a disastrous influence on foreign enterprise now existing here, but would also greatly hinder the introduction of further capital." Possibly it was feared that the Japanese might nationalize the industry, or that mining under the conditions demanded by the laws of Japan might prove to be unprofitable. Extra territorial rights have now ceased to be operative in Korea and those foreigners who invested their capital in enterprises in that country under known conditions and beneath the protection of their own laws, have to face an entirely different of circumstances. They have lost the protection of their own laws, but they have obtained in exchange "the same rights and immunities as in Japan proper." One of the responsibilities that Japan has taken over is to see to it that the exchange can only be regarded as equitable.

Not only in regard to foreigners in Korea will Japan have to solve problems that will demand the exercise of ingenuity, patience and tact. To settle definitely the status of Koreans as subjects of the Japanese Empire is a task fraught with difficulties, and it is rendered still harder by the extravagance of certain Japanese publicists. There well-meaning persons are endeavouring to persuade the Koreans to reconcile themselves to their lot by assuring them that they have now joined the "Japanese family circle." They have ransacked history, and, it is to be feared perverted its truths, to show that ethnologically the Japanese and Koreans are brothers. If the result be to lead the Koreans to believe that they have obtained the full status of Japanese subjects, the disillusionment will be bitter. Japanese subjects have certain constitutional rights and obligations. They elect representatives to Parliament and they have to render a term of military service to their country. Obviously neither the privilege of parliamentary representation nor the duty of military service could be enforced on the Koreans people in their present state of development. The unfitness of the Koreans to rule themselves led to the loss of their autonomy, and it is, therefore, not even arguable that they should be given a voice in the management of the affairs of an Empire which claims to rank with the great nations of Europe. Even supposing that they were morally and educationally qualified to return members to Parliament, the legislative status quo in Japan would be perilously altered by the advent of a Korean Home Rule Party to the Diet. Turning to military service the argument of unfitness is not applicable, but there are political reasons that forbid the application of the principle, until the dust raised by the operation of the new broom has had time to settle. The Korean has never been famous for an over-weening love of physical work and he is constitutionally averse from discipline. Consequently the bare suggestion of compulsory service in an army such as that of Japan, which is not regarded as a bed of roses by the hardier Japanese themselves, would result in increasing the antagonism of the Koreans to the change of sovereignty. Moreover the creation of four or five divisions of Koreans, trained in modern military methods and armed with the latest weapons of war, would be a dangerous experiment. Impetuous publicists, who wish to place the cupola in position before the foundations are laid, must restrain their hazardous enthusiasm. The Japanese Government will necessarily base its procedure upon the logic of expediency, and the consequence may easily be at variance with the premises.

These are only some of the difficulties that suggest themselves in connexion with the new regime in Korea. Others will become manifest when the machinery of the Government-General begins to revolve. Japan's capacity to grapple with each problem as it arises is indubitable; it is only in regard to the methods that is ground for anxiety. Some of the Japanese papers and, it is stated, the Seiyukai party as a whole have expressed great dissatisfaction, because the Japanese Tariff is not immediately to be applied to Korea. They adopt the attitude that maintenance of the Conventional Tariff for a decade is an unnecessary concession to foreign Powers and that the matter is one that solely concerns Japan. It is true that the wording of the official announcement in connexion with the annexation might give the ultra-patriotic Japanese publicist some reason for supposing that a very real alteration of the territorial status quo in the Far East was determined upon and carried out by the Japanese Government without reference to the views, desires or interests of other Powers. But this, we know, was not so. Japan is circumscribed in her actions, when they affect the interests of others, certainly to as great an extent as are other nations. Neither Great Britain, nor France, nor Germany, nor any of the principal Powers, could afford to take steps involving the interests of nations with whom friendly relations were enjoyed, without preliminary "diplomatic pourparlers." The Government of Japan realizes, though some Japanese publicists do not, that our Ally is far from being in a position whence she can flout the opinion and disregard the sentiments of any of the nations which have been great Powers so long that the situation has lost its novelty. It is sincerely to be hoped that the coarse events in Korea will be characterized by the maintenance by Japan of a correct attitude and that she will not consent to be directed into danger by myopic chauvinists. Though the first reaping in regard to Korea was successful, it should be remembered by Japan that it has not elicited unqualified approval from any quarter and that the aftermath will be watched closely and even jealously. It is the attention given by Japan to rights which can not receive a precise legal definition and her observance of her obligations to the Korean people that will determine the moral position she is hereafter to hold in the brotherhood of nations.—"N. C. Herald."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance of the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING.

Horses Left in.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 6.

For the eighth Poona Extra Meeting on Saturday, 8th October, the weights are as follows:—

ASCOT PLATE:—Paul Pry, 10-6, Hilarity, 9-8 Gallileo, 9-6; Posco, 9; Ashanti Gold, 8-4; Wine Merchant 8-3; Forfeit 8-3; Confederation 7-9; Young Melton 7-2. The top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE:—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Castalia 10-3, Gallileo 9-8, Metal Boy 9-7, Longchamp 9-3, Fincher 9-1, Vigorous 9-0, Danseuse 8-12, Rose of Malta 8-11, Bambing 8-8, Mary B 8-4, Boomey 8-4, Singleton 8-1, T. M. S. 8-1, Berthier 7-12, Winsome 7-11, Yvette 7-8, Bright Metal 7-8, Metal Girl 7-5, Eruption 6-12, Coquette 6-12, Louisiana III 6-10. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.—Precious, 10 6, Young Salanio 9-12 Sir Visto 9 6, Parliament 9-0, Racer 8-13, Red 8-13, The Pilgrim 8-9, Tschreet 8-8, Tunis 8-7, Famous 8-7 Tajilmulook 8-5, Hadee 8-5, Dumra 8-4, Company 8-3, Thaboor 9-3, Brigand 2nd 7-12, Urgent 7-12, Mahan 7-11, Akseer 7-9, Alma 7-9, Lama 7-7, Sir Hugo 7-5, Sandid 7-1, Braganza 7-0. Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Rustom-i-Hind 10-2, Berrien 9-10, Matador 9 7, Constant 9-5, Sandid 9-5, Young Turk 9-5, Bashoosh 9-4, Hunter 9-4, Turf King (late Sawyer) 9 2, Yazeed 8-10, Azzad 8-10, Artist 8-10, Sahif 8-9, Furlon 8 8, Wandering Lad 8 6, Tiger 86, Dilaver 8 4, Young Japan 8-4, Mijwell 7-5, Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

NERAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.—Tachreet 9-11, Lockman 9-6, Ashcroft 9-5, Gafai 9-2, Guinea Mohur 8-13, Amood 8-11, Company 8-10, Dumra 8-9, Hurgon 8-9, Sanjakdhar 8-3, Saree 8-8, Zenfandel 8-7, Grey Falcon 8-7, Minerva 8 4, Shanwar 8-4, Lama 8-2, Mudkoor 8-1, Chechan 8 0, Zari 7-11, Gold Mint 7-11, Real Blood 7-10, Antica 7-8, Yacoot 7 8, Occident 7-7, Woolwinder 7-7, Defence 7-6 Dilerjung 7-5, Murzook 7-2, Azzad 7-2, Toronto 7-0, Adham 6-10.

NEW MAIDEN PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Independent 9-12, Maxahem 9 8, Matarlowz 9-7, Danlas 9-3, Zappolin 8-13, Ivan 8-13, Jamshid 8-12, Salmen 8-12, Tip Top 8-11, Conqueror 8-9, Stanthony 8-6, Patron 8-5, Misbrift 8 4, Officer 8-4, Bandy Dick 8-3, Olddai 8-3, Jens 8-2.

Alert 8-2, Amsen 8-1, Reaper 8-1, Dreadnought 8-0, Siberia 7-13, Akhil 7-12, Stirrup Cup 7-10, Copact 7-9, Khegraj 7 9, Mohajir 7-6, Dohan 7-5, Kelitdar 7 5, Akolah 7-4, Ordinary 7-4, Duwan 7-1, Abdul Sultan (late Suakim) 7-0, Zarood 6-12, Tures Cap 6 10.

MUSKETRY MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

The following Musketry matches are open for competition during the year 1910-1911:—

His Excellency the Viceroy's prizes—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to present the following musketry prizes to be competed for by Volunteer Corps:—(a) a Silver Cup to be competed for by non-Railway Volunteer Corps, (b) Bronze Medals to the members of the winning teams of (a) and (b)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prizes:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is placed to present the following musketry prizes:—A Silver Cup for British Regular Troops and Volunteers; a Silver Cup for Indian troops.

The Raja of Nanpara's Prizes—With reference to G.O.C.C. 407 of 1903 the Nanpara Cavalry Cups are open to all British and Indian Cavalry Regiment in India.

The Playfair Cup.—The Challenge Cup presented by Sir Patrick Playfair will for this year be competed for at the B. P. R. A. Meerut meeting, next November.

Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company prizes.—The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company has been good enough to present a Silver Cup, value Rs. 500, and a purse of Rs. 300, to be competed for by Indian troops including Imperial Service Troops throughout India. The Cup will become the property of the Officers' Mess and the purse will be divided among the members of the winning team. The Corps winning the Cup will also hold for the year the challenge "Trophy" presented by the Company in 1904 (vide India Army Order No. 426 of 1904).

Brooke Bond Company's prizes.—Messrs. Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd. have been good enough to present a Silver Challenge Cup and purse of Rs. 300 to be competed for annually by British Regular Troops throughout India. Should the Cup be won three years in succession by the same unit, it will become its property. The purse will be divided among the members of the winning team.

The Magdala Gold Medal.—To be shot for by native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Indian Units.

OOTY HOUNDS AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 6.

The Ootacamund Hounds are to be taken to Mysore on the 14th instant and there will be hunting for the Maharajah and his European guests who include Sir Arthur Lawley and a Madras Government House Party this year.

CALCUTTA POLICE SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 6.

The first season of the Calcutta Police Athletic Sports was completed last evening on the Calcutta Football Club's Ground. There were sixteen items in the programme of events, most of which were of local interest only. At Tent Pegging the Calcutta Light Horse sent two teams against two teams from the Calcutta Police. A team consisting of Messrs Tegart, Walker, Maclean and Johns was first. In the final of the tug-of-war, which was open to the Calcutta and Bengal Police, and native regiments from the Garrison, the 27th Punjabis from Alipore beat the 88th Carnatics from Fort William.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st October.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 1st October 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	835645	9287850	10123495
I. M. Ry. System	1178·02	197427	2123427	2320854
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	35816	381219	417035
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1872	21096	22967
Total...	2950·62	1070760	11813591	12884351
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st October 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec..	1606·65	909494	8092333	8801827
I. M. Ry. System	1178·04	195559	1933284	2128843
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	28219	302612	332831
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1901	13835	15736
Total	2950·64	935673	10343064	11278737
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	.....	+126151	1196517	1331668
	—0·02	+ 1868	+190143	+192011
I. M. Ry.	.....	+ 7097	+ 77607	+ 84704
A. D. C. R.	.....	— 29	+ 7260	+ 7231
Baran Kotah R.				

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July, 1910.

ANECDOTES OF SPORT.

Book by Sir C. Champion De Crespigny.

"Forty years of a Sportsman's Life," by Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, has just been published. At the age of sixty-four the writer of this volume still looks forward to winning another steeplechase; and writes a reviewer in the 'Standard' considering the life he has led, the hurts he has received, and the extent to which he has "roughed it" both by land and water among wild beasts and savages as well as in aerial flights, "penis non homini datis," he must be blessed with a constitution such as few of toughest among us can boast of. He attributes the satisfactory physical condition in which he now finds himself to having constantly "kept himself in training as hard as nails," which has prevented the many accidents which have befallen him from having been as serious as they might have been had his bodily health been less perfect. He served for a short time in the Navy, then transferred himself to the Army, joining in 1866 the 60th Rifles, and finally quitted the Service in 1870.

His sporting reminiscences are mingled with a few social ones. The following anecdote, if really well authenticated, is certainly interesting. The Mrs. Thistlethwayte here mentioned was the well-known Laura Bell. Mrs. Thistlethwayte was no doubt "a particularly fascinating woman." Once when Lord Shaftesbury, whom she assisted in his philanthropic labours, called at her house, "an extremely well-known statesman was in the lady's drawing-room":—

She skilfully managed to bring this statesman to his bended knees in an attitude of unspeakable devotion at the very moment when the door opened and his lordship was announced. A certain photograph of Bismarck and a renowned singer sent a scream of laughter through Europe, though it was speedily explained away. But conceive the sensation which this extraordinary scene would have caused had Lord Shaftesbury babbled! He kept his lips closed, however, nor, to do her justice, did Mrs Thistlethwayte proclaim her triumph from the house-tops. It will scarcely be denied that this tale may be fairly included in a book of sporting reminiscences.

Then who did babble? Or how did the story get abroad? The scene of most of Sir Claude's fox-hunting reminiscences is laid in the South of England, and especially in Wiltshire and Hampshire, where he hunted with the Tedworth, Asshston-Smith's famous pack. Here he saw a good deal of "the hunting person," for which that country was rather celebrated, the reason being that unless you hunted in those days it was difficult to get into the county society; and the well-to-do rectors and vicars, whose wives and daughters had no desire to be "out of it," hunted as a matter of course. Awdry of Ludgershall was one good specimen of the class, and Mrs. Awdry was a well-known figure in the hunting field and a fearless rider. Parson Gale of Milton was another, an old Wadham man, who had a remarkable story to tell about one of the Wadham dons. Sir Claude asks:—

Why should not the parson go with the hounds? A more fresh and invigorating pursuit is not to be found, nor one in which he is brought more in contact with his fellowmen. There was a breezy goodness about many a hunting parson of old times that was in itself a sermon, and was one on the topic that healthy amusement and Christianity go excellently well together.

The answer to this question depends on the view which each of us may take of the clergyman's functions and character. To the Raveloe mind or the Shepperton mind it would have seemed as natural for the parson as for the squire to hunt and shoot. For the country rector or vicar as described by Mr. Froude, in his "Nemesis of Faith," to mingle in field sports with the rest of the local aristocracy was regarded as a matter of course till the middle of the last century. But with a revived appreciation of the spiritual office of the clergy has arisen the suspicion that its sacred character is in danger of being lowered by contact with the rough-and-ready horseplay of the hunting field and the characters with whom he may be compelled to share his sport—characters who did not often appear there, we should fancy, in Mr. Gale's days. Is it safe in the present connexion to allude to the wise remark of Sir Roger de Coverley, that there is much to be said on both sides.

So far as sport in general is concerned Sir Claude is somewhat of a pessimist. He thinks—speaking of steeplechases, his own favourite pursuit—that "gentlemen riders" are not now what they used to be and he is also of opinion that many more Englishmen who had served in the Army might have volunteered for service in the Boer war. They would, he says, have made admirable scouts, a branch of the Service in which we were greatly inferior to the enemy:—

There were plenty of men who had served in former years who, to their everlasting shame, did not offer to their services in the war—men who, by accident of birth, education, and inclination, should have proved the best scouts we had—men who have devoted much of their spare time to the ordinary sport of English country gentlemen, and who have probably, in addition, had no big game either when serving abroad or travelling.

Surely, some of these gentlemen could have formed the nucleus of a corps of scouts from among their tenants and retainers—men who might have saved us such a disaster as Sanna's Post—men who would have been prepared to sacrifice their lives to save their comrades. And the men of Essex who fought under Stephenson and others proved themselves second to none. Knowledge of drill would have proved absolutely unnecessary; but a want of that knowledge doubtless made men who would have been admirable scouts diffident about joining either the Yeomanry or the Volunteers.

We should remember, however, that it was not all at once that the character of the war in South Africa was understood in England, Spain, Egypt, East Africa, Florida, and Cuba were all visited by Sir Claude in turn in pursuit of his vocation. He was especially pleased with Florida: with its abundance of game and its healthy climate. At Havana he was anxious to take part in a bull fight, and offered his services as a picador; but the native professors were jealous of foreigners and would not allow him to enter the lists. He defends the bull fight, and is not afraid to broach the well known theory that the bull likes it. He contends that it is not so cruel as shooting, for what pain the bull suffers is nothing in comparison with that of a pheasant "with a broken leg or a wing." We are surprised at such a statement from a sportsman. Does not Sir Claude know that a partridge with a broken leg or wing is often to be seen feeding with the rest of the covey, and apparently enjoying life as much as the others? The Spanish bull fighter is well paid. Sir Claude estimates his income as equal to that of a first class jockey in England (How much is that? and far superior to the salary of a Spanish Minister of State. For centuries, however, he tells us, the chief performers in the Spanish bull fights were the foremost noblemen and grandees in the country. "It was part of a liberal education to have graduated in tauromachia." Charles I. of Spain killed a bull in fair fight in the seventeenth century. With the accession of the Bourbons to the Throne of Spain bull fighting went out of fashion with the Spanish nobility, which Sir Claude attributes to their effeminacy. Certainly it was not specially to their credit to encourage the sport as spectators, while they left all the danger to others.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 3rd October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 ..... £15,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 1st October 1910, by Council Bills ...*. £11,116,985

Balance to be remitted from 2nd October 1910 to 31st March 1911... £ 4,383,015

* Of this sum £1,745,900 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

"MY GERMAN YEAR."

Interesting Appreciations of German People.

THE writer of the book entitled "My German Year" has already made a happy hit with a novel this year, "The Rajah's People," an Indian story which has pleased the critics and gone into a fifth edition. In this later volume on German the writer gives the essence of her experience of six years spent almost uninterruptedly among the German people. It is characterised by much insight, much fairness, and by a sanity of outlook rare among English critics of Germany.

In those six years, the writer says, "I have not once had to defend my nationality or heard a word which could wound my national pride. The old dislike for the Englishman has long since been swept away, and as individuals the two races agree admirably. Why not then as nations! There is the difficulty, the problem which perhaps only time will solve. Not a little of the trouble is due to the newspapers and to those dangerous people who have never been out of England but know all about it. We have brown and can grow no more and can only fight against decay the German nation is growing and we watch her progress with an alarm which in private life shows itself in obstinate prejudice, in public life in feverish activity and restless outburst of irritability. The German attitude towards England during these periods is one of surprise and mild amusement. In various ways the question which the German asks is 'Why do you worry so? Are you grown so weak that you cannot watch the progress of another nation without panic? We do not want war with you. We want to develop, we must develop we have the right to develop. Leave us in peace and we will leave you in peace.'

THE FITTEST WINS.

"In the great struggle between the nations the fittest wins. Therefore it is, above all things, necessary that we should steel ourselves in national virtues, in energy, in self-sacrifice, in unsparing endeavour, believing that if we are worthy, if we have retained our old high standard, we shall also retain our places in the world. Wealth, Dreadnoughts, spasmodic bursts of activity, defensive alliances, and so on will not say us from the future—our own fitness is our one salvation, and our fitness lies in our national character, not in our national pocket." One hears a great deal about Socialism in Germany. There are two things which make the Socialist party appear stronger than it really is. The first is that the middle-class German, the patriotic and Imperial German, takes no interest in politics, and is very difficult to rouse to action. Thus, while the Socialists vote to the last man, the Liberals and Conservatives, out of which the best part of the nation is composed, sit at home, smoke and drink their beer and forget that such things as elections ever existed. The second point is that the German of all classes is not at heart a Socialist.

THE GERMAN AND HIS NEWSPAPER.

"Newspaper opinions are practically valueless. The newspaper is not the voice of the people—it is the voice of the party, and the foreigner who listens with over great seriousness to the rantings and bickerings of the Press, under the impression that it is Germany who is speaking, is liable to be very much misled.

"The average German takes very little heed of the opinions of his daily paper. He skips through the latest news paragraphs, ignores the political column, and considers he has done his duty. The Englishman with his half-dozen terrific periodicals fills him with amazement, and what still more astonishes him is the importance which the Anglo-Saxon attaches to Press opinions and prophecies.

THE DISLOYAL GERMAN.

"There is one dark spot in the nation character which is not to be denied and difficult to excuse. This is the almost servile admiration which a certain type of German has for foreign ways and foreign customs, and his ready adoption of their fashions and their nationality. The Prussian rarely, if ever, sins in this respect; he is a true patriot, passionately German, and it is to him therefore that Germany owes her greatness. The South German is the worst sinner, and though it is only one class which produces these parasites—chiefly the merchant and bourgeois class—it is quite large enough to make the matter serious. It is as though in this particular circle the national feeling had never been developed, but remained a stunted growth which is easily uprooted and replaced by another—usually carefully cultivated with gold and self-interest. The aristocrat is German to the core; he is proud of his old name. The average German woman of the educated class is not a lovely or elegant person. A beautiful young woman is a rarity. The German woman's unattractiveness is entirely her own fault. She seems born without any sort of taste where dress is concerned.

THE GERMAN WOMAN.

"German women can be divided into two groups: those who are blessed with talent and a profession, those who have neither, and marry. What the German woman is she is of her own free will, and she advances after her own fashion, winning quietly her position in the world by reason of her character and her education. For she is courageous royal, industrious, filled with the sense of her responsibilities, determined, and clear-headed. She is the woman to whom a man can turn in time of difficulty and trial with the knowledge that he will find in her a sturdy comrade, ready to share every burden and sacrifice. She is a direct descendant of the woman who in the great days when Germany was struggling for her freedom sold her wedding rings and wore rings of iron in order that the Fatherland might not lack the means to carry on the conflict."

No woman could ask higher praise than that.

THE POLICY OF THE UNIONISTS.

The "Morning Post," the organ of the progressive wing of the Unionist party, has been laying down a policy for and giving advice to the party. "It will be well for the Unionist party," it says, "if it faces approaching autumn with a clear understanding of the doctrine it desires and intends to preach to the people. Unionism indeed represents a definite series of ideas, each of which fits into the other as do the separate bits of wood representing counties in the children's map of England. If one part of the whole plan is omitted the structure is incomplete, and no Unionist policy is possible which does not apply the conception of closer union to every part and rank which exists within the Dominions of the Crown.

"But a mere barren negation is useless in confronting the spirit of the present age. The belief in the effective value of the closer organisation of the component elements in national life, a conception which has already stamped an indelible imprint on most of the progressive peoples of the world, has spread to England and has spread to stay. Unionism has to decide whether it will leave the organisation of that movement to the cosmopolitans or whether it will itself take charge and turn these tendencies to nationalist and Imperial purposes. There will never be any real or vital reaction against the 'Socialism' of the Government until an alternative policy which combines the advantages of State control with the virtues of individual initiative is put before the people of England. No more standing in the ancient ways will suffice.

"The problem of Unionism is to build on the secular structure of national habits and on the foundation of Empire our ancestors bequeathed to us a structure which shall include all races, classes, and creeds, and shall be commensurate with the needs and calls of the new epoch. Nor is Unionism without the material for the construction of such a programme. All that is needed is faith, imagination and energy, and above all the determination to shake off those things which clog the wheels of party progress.

"To every Radical proposal and view there is a Unionist antithesis. To the Georgian school of land socialism must be opposed a policy of tenant-proprietorship which shall rival in England, Wales, and Scotland the happy effects of its sister scheme in Ireland. In opposition to a policy and frame of mind which is throwing the economic cohesion of the Empire of the future into foreign hands the doctrine of Imperial Preference must stand as a solid rock, witnessing to the political wisdom and foresight of the British statesman who first made Preference a preliminary issue in home politics. For the rest, Tariff Reform and Social Reform are indissoluble elements of a single policy, in that no advancement can be made in the condition of the worker which is not accompanied, as in Australia, by a measure of Protection for the products by which he lives.

"The real task which lies before Unionism is to place this quadruple programme before the constituencies."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Oct. 6.)

Mr. Narayan Shrinivas Baihatti, a Conciliator within the limits of the taluka of Hubli, is appointed, with effect from the 11th October to be a Village Munsif under the Dakkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, for the town of Hubli in the Dharwar District, in addition to his own duties as a Conciliator.

Mr P J Talyarkhan, Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, privilege is granted leave for six weeks from 10th October.

Mr Gopal Damodor Sathaye, B A, LL B, is authorised him to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr Lakshman Janardan Khare, LL B, is authorised him to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and Mrs Gulbai Boottee are reappointed non-official visitors of the Yeravda Central Prison.

Narhar Bapu Joshi, Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar, taluka Sinnar in the Nasik District, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Purshottam Hari Khare, Head-Quarter Assistant, Kolaba, was appointed to act as District Agricultural Inspector, Kolaba, from 14th July to 7th August both days inclusive, the period intervening between Mr M S Sashittal's departure on privilege leave and the arrival of his successor Mr M N Mudbhatkal.

Mr T G Correa to be substantive "pro tem" Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, on probation, vice Mr V Sequeira, retired.

Captain L P Stephen, M B, D P H., I M S, is granted, from the 7th November or subsequent date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date and six months' study leave in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year and four months.

Captain and Honorary Major C R Scott, V D., 2nd Battalion, B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted fifteen months' leave out of India with effect from the 19th November.

Major Krishnaji Vishnu Kukday, I M S, has been granted, from the date of relief such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr Ganesh Laxman Sule, Head Karkun Panvel Taluka is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Roha in the Kolabs District from 10th September the date of relief of Mr Balkrishna Vishnu Chadeker till Mr Vinayak Narayan Parchure joins at Roha or until further orders.

Mr Laxman Krishna Kallyanpurkar Mamlatdar of Athni in the Belgaum District is appointed on relief to be Mamlatdar of Indi in the Bijapur District.

Mr Yeshvant Vinayak Randive on the completion of his special Audit duty at Belgaum is appointed tI be Mamlatdar of Athni.

Mr Narayen Sakharam Sivapurkar is authorized to administer oaths to declarants for the purpose of making affidavits in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pandharpur.

Mr. Vinayak Gopal Kuber is appointed, pending further orders, to act as Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kahimatpur, vice Mr Anant Vishwanath Bhide transferred to the District Court, Satara, with effect from 1st October.

Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Shinde is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein vice Mr. Krishnaji Pandurang Tungare proceeding on privilege leave, pending further orders.

The town of Nimbhora Budruk, taluka Raver of the East Kandesh district, is declared to have been plague-infected with effect from the 1st of September.

The following transfers are ordered:—Mr. Bhimbhai Khandubhai Desai, Overseer, Second Grade, substantive protem., from the Surat and Broach to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District, Mr. Framroz Jamsetji Kanga L.C.E. Overseer, Second Grade, from the Kaira and Panch Mahals to the Presidency District, Mr. Simeon Shalom, Overseer, Third Grade, from the Presidency to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District, the transfer of Mr. Bhimbhai Khandubhai Desai, Overseer, Second Grade, substantive pro tem., to the Ahmedabad District, is cancelled.

On return from leave, Mr. Shivram Kashinath Bhagwat, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Godavari Irrigation District, subject to the production of a certificate of fitness for duty.

Consequent on the return from leave of First Grade Police Inspector John William Pett, the following reversions among Inspectors are ordered with effect from the 23rd September. Acting Second Grade Inspector Vishwanath Krishna Bapat, LL B, of the Bijapur District, to the Third Grade. Acting Third Grade Inspector Hirashankar Udeyshankar, of the Panch Mahals District, to the Fourth Grade.

The following acting promotions among Inspectors are ordered vice Second Grade Police Inspector Ellis Samuel, of the B B & C I Railway, who has proceeded on six months' combined leave from the 5th September. To have effect from the date of order, (a) Third Grade Inspector Vishwanath Krishna Bapat, of the Bijapur District, to act as Second Grade Inspector. (b) Fourth Grade Inspector Hirashankar Udeysankar, of the Panch Mahals District, to act as Third Grade Inspector.

Substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Police Inspector Gopal Waman Deshpande, General No. 329, of the Dharwar District, is appointed substantive on probation with effect from the date of order.

SEA SCOUTS.

Mercantile Training for Boys.

ALTHOUGH the public is not generally acquainted with the fact, there exist in England at the present time, says the "Standard," some 3,000 boys who form a corps of naval Boy Scouts. These boys, members of the Boys Naval Brigade and Training Brigs, are known among themselves as "Sea Scouts," and their duties and drills are very much the same as those of the Baden-Powell Scouts, only their training is strictly confined to naval matters. The movement has not been initiated for a very long period, but during the time the organisers have been at work their efforts have met with a ready response, and the idea is popular. The organisation has as its chairman Mr R Yerburgh M. P., and Rear-Admiral Sir R Massie Blomfield and Vice-Admiral H. L Fleet are vice-chairmen.

The motives which prompted those responsible for the inception of the "Sea Scouts" movement are these: there are many City lads who, having ceased to be errand boys, look about them for something better to do, but who look in vain, because there is nothing for which they are particularly qualified. The need for English young men in the Mercantile service is shown by the fact that over 37,500 foreign seamen are employed in the English Mercantile Service, representing an annual wage list of £2,000,000. If the "Sea Scout" is trained from youth to understand mercantile matters there should be little difficulty in getting into the service. Here is the most important branch of English industry—that of shipping—in want of English sailors, while there are hundreds of boys in every town and city looking for some permanent employment.

"Sea Scout" depots are springing up all over the country. At reading there is a fully equipped brig at the disposal of the lads, and there are brigs at Cardiff Oxford, Gloucster, Kingston, Norwich, and such places. Under the scheme the boy is attached to a local battalion. On the nearest river (or in the case of seaports on the sea) there is a brig, which is used by the boys as training quarters and a club. They are taught to man and unload a gun, they are instructed in all the duties which come within the range of an ordinary A.B. After they have completed their training they are ready for the Navy or the Mercantile Service and are given much help in any efforts they may exert to get into either. The work of controlling the whole scheme is undertaken by a central authority and the method on which they works is as follows:—Constant communication is maintained between shipowners and the different training depots whereby boys desirous of entering the Mercantile Marine will be brought to the notice of owners requiring hands. Boys who have been to sea will on landing be able to call at the nearest training depot, and there receive any help or advice which they may want. Organisers will periodically visit the different depots for the purpose of examining the boys and generally to advise and instruct them. Special certificates will be issued to boys who have completed their training, and medals will be presented from time to time for merit.

Good evidence of the efficiency of this movement is seen in the fact that from the Windsor depos alone 146 boys have been found employment in various capacities on the sea.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

The Bay monsoon has been somewhat more vigorous in Assam, but the Bombay current has been inactive. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and Assam and local in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Bihar, and the east of the Central Provinces. A few falls occurred in the Konkan and Mysore. Slipper Island had two inches; Mergui and Thayetmyo, one and a half; Akyab, four; Sibsagar, one and a half; Tezpur, two; Dibrugarh, and Dinajpur, one; Patna, one and a half; Cuddalore, one.

Forecast:—Some increase of rainfall in the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cotton plants look well but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton picking general. Food-grains prospects improving. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. Food-grains prospects improving.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Cotton crop making slow progress. Food-grains doing well. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Dhulia.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Jalgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. No further rain expected. Break needed generally. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Viramgam.—Unusually hot. Cotton plants flower; they want more rain.

Wadhwan.—M

BY THE WAY.

MARIENBAD AND KING EDWARD.

Marienbad, which is commemorating King Edward in the church he attended, already possesses a memorial to her greatest benefactor since Goethe. It records the meeting between King Edward and the Austrian Emperor at his favourite spa, six years ago, and consists of two huge unhewn boulders, placed one upon the other, on a worked block of the local grey granite. Into the face of the upper boulder have been let bronze medallions of the two monarchs, facing one another, cast from designs by a Viennese sculptor. The portrait of King Edward, for which he gave several sittings, is very good, but not so striking as that of Francis Joseph. This memorial was erected about three years ago in the park just below the promenade, by the springs, and a neighbouring road, bordered with pleasant villas, bears the name of "Konig Eduard Strasse."

GOLDWIN SMITH'S LITERARY EXECUTOR.

Mr. T. Arnold Haultain, who for eighteen years, acted in the capacity of private secretary to the late Mr. Goldwin Smith, is, we gather from the Canadian Courier, editing the memoirs of the deceased scholar. The reminiscences should prove one of next year's big books. For several years before his death Goldwin Smith spent much time and thought in consultation with Mr. Haultain, recording his impressions of the many eminent figures in world politics of the past two generations with whom he had come into intimate contact. Some of the most important part of this material was dictated during Professor Smith's last illness. In addition to this work, Mr. Haultain is seriously considering writing a book on Goldwin Smith himself.

"WAIT AND SEE."

Professor F. W. Dyson, who is returning to Greenwich to succeed Sir W. H. Christie as Astronomer Royal, was, as is well known, Chief Assistant at Greenwich before his appointment in 1905 as Astronomer-Royal for Scotland. Soon after he was appointed a comet was discovered, which, a report from Italy said, would hit the earth and destroy it on a certain day. An enterprising London newspaper, failing to get any confirmation from the English Astronomer-Royal, sent a representative to Edinburgh to interview the Scottish Astronomer-Royal. Dyson looked grave at the startling news, and said to the newspaper man, "When do you say the catastrophe is to happen?" "At the end of this month," was the reply. "So soon?" was the Astronomer-Royal's comment; "then it is hardly worth while to offer any opinion. All who are interested had better wait and see!' A formula as useful to worried scientists as to harassed politicians.

GOLD HUNTERS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Antiquarian pursuits are the rage in Nova Scotia just now. Treasure-seekers are just as busy in the province down by the sea as they have been lately on the coast of Ireland. Fort Lawrence is the scene of the Nova Scotia activity. Picks and shovels have been rooting up good soil for money which the expelled Acadians, at the time of the American Revolution, are supposed to have put into the ground. So far, a great many people have lost a lot of sleep, done a lot of work, and found no money.

SAMOA AND CYCLES.

In a report for the year 1909 on the trade of Samoa, just issued by the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, Mr. Acting Vice-Consul T. Trood writes: "Bicycles are gradually going out of date, gigs and carriages having taken their places. The latter are nearly all built locally from imported material, often imported in parts and put together here, fetching from £16 to £25. The halfcaste and native carpenters and blacksmiths are very clever at this work. Nearly every native family in Apia has its own horse and gig." But what about the motor? Has it yet found its way to the lone Pacific isles?

OPEN-AIR THEATRES.

It is interesting to note, in view of the plea put forward in one of the monthly magazines for an open air theatre in London, that Sir Walter Scott, in a note to "St. Ronan's Well," mentions that the idea of the al fresco theatre described in that novel was taken from the open-air that he saw in the magnificent grounds of Kilruddry—the Irish seat of the Earl of Meath during his visit to Ireland. This open-air theatre still exists, and it has always been considered by the family to be of historic interest, there Scott witnessed some representations of Milton's "Comus" most successful being that of

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF FRAGRANCE.

All sweet odours are conducive to health; at least, they are harmless. So writes a contributor to the Scotsman, and he goes on to point out that science has demonstrated in some detail the antiseptic properties of the essential oils of lavender, eucalyptus, clove, rosemary, and other plants; and their power to destroy bacteria has been tested with, in some cases, the most satisfactory results. We all believe, not without good reason, that the air of a sun-lit pinewood is not only pleasant in the nostrils, but it is highly advantageous to health: and, indeed, the statement may be ventured of fragrant herbs of all kinds that, whenever the sun shines upon them they express (as has been quaintly said) their greatfulness in health-giving ozone.

ODOURS AND PATHOLOGY.

Everybody the writer proceeds to say, knows the wonderful because inexplicable, effect of lavender water eau-de-Cologne, or attar of roses in driving off headaches, pacifying the agitated nerves, and invigorating the jadded mind. But even to robust people in steady health, the effect of certain sweet odours is to stimulate the mental faculties and to positive pleasure in their exercise. On temperament too they have beneficial influence. In attacting or combating mental disease sweet odours may yet find a recognised place in practical thology.

EVIDENCE OF SIR W. TEMPLE AND JOHN EVELYN.

In one of his Essays, Sir William Temple records the effect of a visit to the India House at Amsterdam. He and his party were among store of all kinds of spicery (cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, &c.), and felt so revived and recreated by the aromatic fragrance all round them as to enjoy for a long time afterwards an exaltation of good health and good humour much beyond their ordinary cheerful experience. Thereupon he wrote, lamenting the neglect of scents in modern physic. And John Evelyn was no less emphatic, and was even eloquent in his advocacy of the odours of leaf and flower. It was he that soberly proposed to make London the healthiest and happiest city in Christendom by encompassing it with hedgerows of sweet briar, rosemary, jessamine, &c., and with plots of lilies, musk, and marjoram. Would it had been possible for him to do so!

£2000 IN WALL.

Being afraid of burglars and of banks, the owner of a small house in the suburbs of Paris did not know what to do with £2000 which he had amassed by labour and thrift. He concluded that the safest place for his precious certificates of French Rentes, in which he had invested all his money, would be a hole in the wall of his house. He made the hole himself, and after placing his wealth carefully in it covered the hole up with bricks and plaster. It happened, the "Telegraph" says, that his neighbour, a honest mason, thought of building a cottage against the other man's house and as the wall was common property the mason removed some stones on his side, and was surprised to come upon the bundle of papers, which he thought was a hidden treasure, and which he carefully carried to the police station. He had barely withdrawn when the owner of the treasure turned up at the station in a tremendous state of excitement, thinking that he had been robbed. "If you were robbed," said the police officer, "it was by a very honest man," and handed him the package. The mason received deserved compliments from the Police Commissioner and something more substantial from his neighbour.

THE BLUE ROSE.

The absorbing interest in the new rose, distinctly blue in colour, raised in the nursery grounds of Mr. Alfred Smith, F. R. H. S., of Downley, near Hughenden, continues unbated. Applications have been received from New York, California, the Netherlands, and Capetown, South Africa, in which latter place a well known firm are anxious to open a depot for the sale of this unique rose and other English varieties. Floriculturists in all parts of England are particularly interested in the new rose, which Mr. Smith is confident has come to stay. He is an expert in rose culture, and has for years been experimenting. He has most sanguine expectations of the permanence of the colour of the rose, which, of course, is the all-important factor. The blue rose has bloomed most satisfactorily this season, and Mr. Smith is busily engaged in budding.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."

Another waltz as passionate and alluring as its famous Viennese forerunners, fascinating melodies, a story with rather more character than usual, a company more vocally competent to interpret the champagne score than we generally obtain in London, and brilliant stage picture's render the triumph of "The Chocolate Soldier" at the Lyric Theatre absolutely certain. One had heard the "waltz" writes a London correspondent—in the first act as a love song; one heard it in the second and third acts as a chorus. And, at the end of the performance, the orchestra "played the audience out" with it. Yet, although it was nearly half-past eleven, the pit shouted "Encore," and was loth to leave. After this, comment is needless. Oscar Straus will set the town humming and whistling once again. Not only this alluring number, so sensuous and insistent, but others, hardly less hunting, are sprinkled through the evening. There are duets and trios in "The Chocolate Soldier" which, in their unpretentious way are charming, so vivacious and tuneful are they. And, though unpretentious, they are never commonplace; the airs may not be violently original, but they have little unexpected turns and intervals, a strongly marked and fascinating rhythm—broken now and then in the fascinating Viennese way, and they are assisted by very graceful orchestration. The result is an appeal to the ear which is undeniable. The piece is called a "comic opera," and certainly every song glides out of the action and dialogue—"music cues" are absent, and there is no sense of dragging in. The music, capital in itself, is rendered the more appealing by the vocal excellence of the company. Miss Constance Drever, the heroine, delivers it finely; her voice is strong and clear and pleasing; she sings with fervour and passion. Early in the first act, when she sang the love "waltz," she captured the house, which "rose" at her. Miss Drever has yet something to learn as an actress, but even her occasional gaucherie, had a charm of its own. Mr. Workman is a comedian, but he sings as an artist—he revelled in the legitimate humours of the chocolate soldier. He and Miss Drever, apart or together, rendered the Viennese music in a manner new to us—as it should be rendered. Miss Amy Augarde and Miss Elsie Spain were similarly full of the joie de vivre, and they, too, sing delightfully. Mr. Roland Cunningham, Mr. Tom Shale, and Mr. Lempriere Pringle were almost equally good. We got from all of them the suggestion of Vienna across the footlights.

A "PARODY."

"The Chocolate Soldier" is announced as an "unauthorised parody" on "Arms and the Man." It is not a parody, and one very much doubts if it is unauthorised. Mr. Bernard Shaw, if one is not very greatly mistaken, is quite complacent. The operetta is not a parody, it is an adaptation. Mr Shaw's subtleties are cut out, but the superficial parts of his play remain. All the characters are his; many of his speeches remain, only slightly altered. The adaptor, Mr. Stanislaus Stange, of the Austrian version of "Arms and the Man," has not done his work particularly well. His own funniments are far from brilliant—"I am sure I shall hear that chocolate drop yet" is hardly in keeping with the acidulated wit of Mr. Shaw, and his lyrics are banal. But this did not affect the fate of the piece for a moment. The operatic story is somewhat attenuated, but even so, it has a freshness and an unconventionality new to this class of work has been said it is the skeleton of "Arms and the Man." Here is the chocolate cream soldier bursting into the heroine's bedroom for refuge from the victorious Bulgarians. Here are the absurd Bulgarian "heroes," with their ridiculous cavalry charges and all the Shavian fun of the fair. Here are the flirtatious women eager to make the most of the Servian refugee. The first act is very Shaw-like; after that, only the externals remain. The plot consists merely in the quarrel of the chocolate soldier, Bumerli, and Nadina, the flirtation between the Bulgarian major, Alexius—who was to marry Nadina—and Myscha, and the misunderstanding between Major Popoff and his wife. There is really little in it, but sufficient of Mr. Shaw's quips and characterisation is retained to keep things going. In any case the music and singing made the thing a triumph. Miss Drever—who has suddenly become a "star" of the lighter lyric stage—and Mr. Workeman chiefly, Miss Augarde and Miss Spain in th[illegible] Cunningham and Mr. Shale only less, the fine chorus [illegible] under the direction of M. Hueval, the smoothness of production, and the prettiness of the stage picture—all bore their part in winning a great success. Mr. Whitney, the American manager, will have no complaint to make "insularity" of the London playgoer.

FORTHCOMING PLAYS.

It is announced that Mr. George Alexander will produce the American play, "D'Arcy of the Guards," at the St. James's Theatre. In due course, this will be followed by a new play by Mr. R. C. Carton. Mr. Carton, alone of the dramatists of the "old guard," is "keeping his end up." His brothers of the front rank have been wofully silent of late. That Mr. De Vere Stacpoole, the novelist, whose "Blue Lagoon" and various other stories have made him so popular with the reading public, has written a costume comedy which is to be produced in London before the end of the year, will cause the liveliest interest. Every novelist who enters the rank of the dramatists does so with the best of good wishes—so often, alas! disappointed. We want new blood in the theatre, and want it badly. Although so few writers of books succeed as writers for the stage, they start with odds in their favour, at any rate—for most of them know what a good story is, even though the limitations of the stage too frequently prove their downfall.

THE ALHAMBRA.

The Alhambra management is becoming distinctly progressive. A new dramatic "sketch"—one dare not call it a one-act "play" for fear of bringing the common informer about its devoted head—by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, whose fierce little drama. "The Knife," at the Palace Theatre, proved so thrilling is no small bear. It will be very interesting to see Mr. Farren Soutar in the chief character, for the young actor, though chiefly associated with musical comedy has before now proved himself to possess a wider range. Added to this, the arrangement by which the Alhambra is to have an elaborate review, devised and produced by Mr. Pelissier, of the "Follies" is one of exceeding promise.

THE CENSOR QUESTION.

One hope the anti-Censor people in England are carefully watching the trend of events in America. Local bodies of all kinds are seeking to become the arbiters of the morals of the theatre. At the next meeting of the New York State Legislature in January, Mr. Gaynor, has decided to apply for a revision of the City Charter which places the power of revocation of theatre licences in the hands of a justice of the Supreme Court, and will ask that the power be invested in the Mayor. Mayor Gaynor believes that for quick action the change is necessary. At present much time is lost in revoking licences through the courts. A few months ago the tendency of the Mayor to prevent spectacles which he considered of an immoral character was clearly shown. At the time that "The Girl with the Whooping Cough" at the New York Theatre was arousing much criticism, the Mayor was able to stop the production only by refusing to renew the licence of the theatre, which had just run out, unless the objectionable play was removed. The play was taken off and the licence was removed. When the Mayor's order that the attraction be raked off reached the producer the latter hurried to the courts to obtain an injunction restraining the Mayor from interfering. No such injunction could be issued, since the Mayor could renew or refuse the licence as he pleased. If Mr. Gaynor succeeds in obtaining the desired revision he will be virtually a play censor for New York City. Any play which fails to meet with his approval can be removed immediately by his order. There will be no redres.

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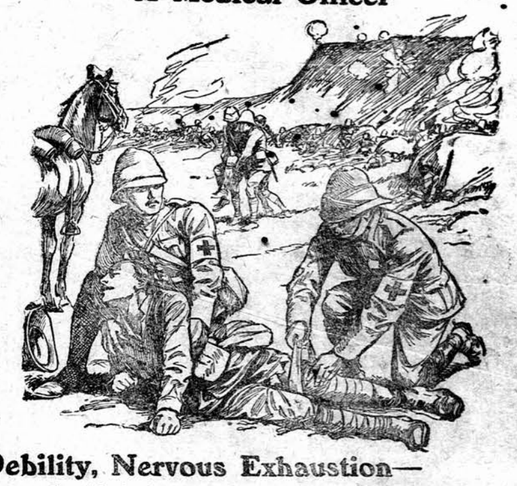
A Medical Officer



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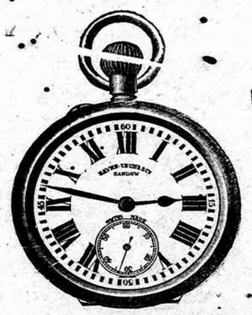

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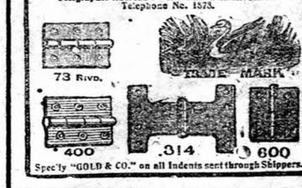

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